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Soviet Union

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CONTINUING REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON GENEVA TALKS

'Joint Soviet-U.S. Statement'

LD082208 Moscow TASS in English 2206 GMT 8 Dec 85

["Joint Soviet-U.S. Statement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Geneva January 9 TASS -- The following joint Soviet-U.S. statement has been circulated here:

As previously agreed, a meeting was held on January 7 and 8, 1985 in Geneva between Andrey A. Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state.

During the meeting they discussed the subject and objectives of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. negotaitions on nuclear and space arms. The sides agree that the subject of the negotiations will be a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms -- both strategic and intermediate range -- with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship.

The objective of the negotiations will be to work out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on earth, at limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and at strengthening strategic stability. The negotaitions will be conducted by a delegation from each side divided into three groups.

The sides believe that ultimately the forthcoming negotiations just as efforts in general to limit and reduce arms, should lead to the complete elimination of nuclear arms everywhere.

The date of the beginning of the negotiations and the site of these negotiations will be agreed through diplomatic channels within one month.

Gromyko Departure Statement

LD091320 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Geneva January 9 TASS -- Follows official text of Andrey Gromyko's statement at Geneva airport:

"For two days the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and I had conversations in accordance with the agreement reached previously. The conversations addressed acute problems concerning cessation of the arms race and removal of the threat of nuclear war. The Soviet side particularly stresses the importance of preventing the militarization of outer space.

"Certainly, since all these problems drastically affect Soviet-U.S. relations, that question received due attention during all conversations, for the entire world knows well that the situation in the world as a whole largely depends on the state of Soviet-U.S. relations.

"There is no need to speak at length that the talks were not simple. However, a certain step has been made in establishing a dialogue between our two countries, which is attested to by the joint Soviet-U.S. statement. What is to be noted in this connection? This is but a step compared to the immense tasks which are to be addressed in the course of the negotiations on space and nuclear arms and achieved through agreed solutions.

"The Soviet Union is prepared to go its part of the road. I should like to express the hope that the United States will do the same. In other words, it will go its part of the road fully aware of the responsibility shared by the two great powers.

"The Soviet side, as has been repeatedly stressed by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Konstantin U. Chernenko, remains, as before, committed to disarmament, to removal of the threat of nuclear war, and to peace.

"I wish to thank the Swiss Government for its hospitality. I also express our gratitude to the authorities and the people of Geneva."

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1000 GMT on 9 January carries the above departure statement and adds the following to the end of the item:

"At Geneva airport Comrade Gromyko was seen off by Ippolitov, USSR ambassador to Switzerland; Sytenko, the permanent USSR representative to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva; and other officials."]

Gromyko Returns to Moscow

LD091220 Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 9 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, arrived in Moscow today from Geneva where he had a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

At the airport Andrey Gromyko was met by Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, and by other officials.

Lomeyko Briefs Journalists

LD091119 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Geneva, January 9 TASS -- Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Press Department, held a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists at the press centre of Geneva's Intercontinental Hotel on January 8. The journalists familiarized themselves with a joint Soviet-American statement agreed upon during a meeting between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and United States Secretary of State George Shultz.

The importance of the attained mutual understanding on the subject and objectives of the forthcoming Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments was stressed in replies to questions. The journalists' attention was drawn to the sides' agreement to discuss at the talks a range of issues related to space and nuclear armaments -- strategic and medium-range ones. At that, all these issues will be considered and resolved in their inter-relationship.

Determining the objectives of the talks, namely the development of effective accords directed at preventing the arms race in outer space and terminating it on earth, at limiting and reducing nuclear armaments and strengthening strategic stability, is also an important aspect of the agreement.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out that the Soviet side always stressed the great importance of preventing the militarization of outer space. It is in the interest of all of mankind to block the new channel of the arms race and to use outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of all of mankind, as stressed in a U.N. resolution.

Shultz Holds News Conference

LD091211 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Geneva January 9 TASS -- The U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, has held here a press conference at which he read the joint Soviet-American statement, observing that this statement "speaks for itself."

George Shultz said further that, in his own view, the meeting with Andrey Gromyko "represented an important beginning." He pointed out that their exchanges "were frank, business-like and useful."

There are many tough and complicated issues still to be resolved, the U.S. secretary of state stressed. "But we have here in Geneva agreed on the objectives for new negotiations." So far, he said, one cannot be sure where these negotiations will lead, since "we have a long road ahead of us."

Zorin Reports on Talks

LD082121 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Valentin Zorin report]

[Text] The conversations between Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz are continuing in Geneva. Our special correspondent Valentin Zorin reports:

[Zorin] Throughout the day the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva continued. Early in the morning the American delegation arrived at the Soviet mission for a continuation of the conversations, during which very important issues related to measures to stop the arms race and to future Soviet-American relations were discussed.

As we are sending this dispatch the conversations taking place during the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva have still not finished. Some time is needed to analyze the results of these conversations and to sum up the results. But one can talk about some aspects now.

Not only has the Geneva meeting made it possible to convey the Soviet stance on most important issues to the representatives of Washington in an authoritative manner, but also to present it to the broadest possible world public. It is no secret that bourgeois propaganda has built, and even now is trying to build, a kind of wall around the Soviet Union's proposals that are aimed at a basic improvement in the international situation, hushing up these proposals or distorting them.

The whole world has followed the Geneva meetings with intense attention and this has made it possible to break down the picture created by bourgeois propaganda, which is in itself a factor of paramount political significance. Clarification of the sides' positions is also an important factor, facilitating a continuation of Soviet American dialogue.

Nevertheless, it should be noted that Washington's former concepts that make the search for mutually acceptable solutions more difficult have been reflected in the positions of the American delegation. These positions are influenced by powerful circles of the United States that are in every way opposed to Soviet-American accords. Quite a few obstructions created by the enemies of international cooperation wtill have to be overcome on the path to mutual understanding.

Many political observers who have recently come to Geneva are writing about this today.

[Voice in American-accented English] I think that the mere presence here of some 2,000 journalists points to the fact that the whole world is hopeful that these talks will produce... [Zorin voiceover] The very unprecedented influx of journalists to Geneva, says the American observer (John Wallace), points to the fact that definite results are expected from the current meeting. It is hoped that it may possibly help towards a turning point in the process of arms control. For should such an opportunity be missed altogether, it could have irreparable consequences.

During the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva, the Soviet Union has once again demonstrated its goodwill and unswerving determination to achieve the removal of the threat of nuclear missile war from mankind.

Fesunenko on Talks

OW090815 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1215 GMT 8 Jan 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] Hello comrades: The major event in interntional life today is in Geneva, where Andrey Andreyevich Gomyko and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz are meeting for the second day. Insofar as the conversations are continuing, no official reports on them have arrived yet, naturally. But we expect them in the next few days or hours. In the meantime the attention of the world's public, of all leading newspapers, televison and radio stations, and press services is invariably focused on Geneva.

I should add that the past weeks were full of forecasts and presumptions about the possible results of this meeting. The overwhelming majority of commentaries spoke about the need, desirability, and advisability of its success. This need is dictated by the exacerbating international situation, the threat of a global nuclear conflict facing mankind through the fault of Washington, and the plans of the United States to carry the arms race into space.

Many recent foreign press commentaries have been devoted to the so-called star wars. Most of them have been extremely skeptical or frankly negative with regard to the White House idea that the establishment of a nuclear umbrella over the United States will allegedly promote a strengthening of peace. Under close scrutiny, the very idea itself turns out to be unrealistic or simply unachievable. THE NEW YORK TIMES, for example, says that the majority of defense scientists and specialists generally do not consider the idea of the creation of an invulnerable space shield over the United States to be feasible.

Well, it is true that it has been recently revealed that the plan does not call for the defense of the entire territory and population of the United States, but only for the protection of military centers, missile launch pads, and command posts, and naturally the leadership. So it turns out that the civilian population of the United States will not find itself protected by this nuclear umbrella, which will be set up solely for the President and his entourage, for the military command, and for the missile forces deployed in their underground shelters.

At the same time, it is worth recalling that even in this case none of the specialists can guarantee a 100 percent destruction of the probable enemy's missiles flying toward the United States. According to scientists, a minimum of 10 percent of the missiles and probably many more will nevertheless penetrate the umbrella I have mentioned and reach their targets. Now, with the present saturation of nuclear weapons, even 10 percent of the missiles that do get through will deliver a blow on the United States of such consequences that specialists call it unacceptable.

So, one may ask, why waste effort? Hasn't the time come to heed the call, heard increasingly in the United States and throughout the world, to end the attempt to transfer the arms race into space and turn near space into an arena for thermonuclear war?

Prominent U.S. politicians formerly occupying the posts of cabinet members, ambassadors, and presidential advisers -- McGeorge Bundy, George Cannon, Robert McNamara, and Gerard Smith -- recently published a long article in which they remind us that the United States has more than once attempted, in hysterical spurts, to invent ever newer weapons systems. However, every time the Soviet Union has found an appropriate response.

This occurred, they write, when the U.S. Government responsed to the first Soviet nuclear weapons test by adopting a decision to create a hydrogen bomb without even bothering to seriously ponder the question whether or not it would be better for both sides not to test this kind of weapon.

We did this again, the American politicians write -- and this time despite serious and persistent warnings -- when we decided to be the first to deploy multiple warheads, which have now been installed in Soviet missiles aimed at us. Today, 15 years later, we agree that these mutliple warheads are bad for us. Nevertheless, we continue to deploy them.

Bunday, Cannon, McNamara, and Smith quite justifiably recall that one of the saddest aspects of the star wars initiative lies in the fact that these star wars, this campaign was undertaken without any attempt to seriously discuss it in advance with the Soviet Government. This mistake, they further write, was made by us in the previous decade, and if we now want to revive hopes of arms control we must sharply increase our attention to the entire process of contacts with Moscow.

What can I say? This is a sober thought. Today, in Geneva, the United States has at least an unprecedentedly good opportunity to heed the Soviet Union and the persistent calls of the world's public. The Soviet side's readiness for constructive talks and achievmements of an agreement with the United States over the entire plackage of problems concerning space and nuclear arms has just been reiterated by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko in his reply to the message from the cochairman of the consultative meeting of the representatives of Christian churches, the American Dr Post and Hungarian Dr Toth.

Shishkovskiy Comments on Talks

LD082138 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1958 GMT 8 Jan 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] Hello, comrades! The conversation between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz continued in Geneva today. Unfortunately, we have not yet received any reports on their results.

However, one can already speak of the exceptional importance of this meeting, if only because it has made it possible not only to convey the Soviet position on the major issues to Washington's representatives in an authoritive manner, but also to made the Soviet position known to the broadest international public. It will undoubtedly make it possible for millions of people to freshly acquaint themselves even better with the Soviet peace initiatives and proposals, aimed at curbing the arms race and at the non-militarization of space.

The meeting has once again convincingly confirmed the Soviet Union's readiness to reach honest and mutually acceptable accords between East and West in the interests of peace.

BOGDANOV BOOK ON BASIS FOR ARMS TALKS REVIEWED

PM081306 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[A. Kozgovoy review under the "Books" rubric: "Only on the Basis of Equality"]

[Text] The elimination of the threat of nuclear war and disarmament -- these are problems that affect everyone. It is quite natural, therefore, that increased attention is now being paid to the approaching meeting between USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz. The discussion in Geneva is to center on the formulation of a joint understanding of the subject and goals of the talks on the whole range of questions affecting nuclear and space arms.

There is no kind of weapon that our country would not be prepared to ban or significantly reduce. But the relevant understandings can only be reached on the principles of equality, identical security, and nondetriment to either side. Unfortunately these principles are not popular in Washington. The U.S. capital usually prefers to gamble on military superiority. This is described in a book by R.G. Bogdanov, deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute, which is published by the Political Literature Publishing House. (Footnote) (R. Bogdanov: "Nuclear Madness at the Level of State Policy," [Yadernoye Bezumiye V Range Gosudarstvennoy Politiki] Political Literature Publishing House. Moscow, 1984) The book analyzes in detail many U.S. plans for launching nuclear war against the USSR. They have all been aimed not only at destroying the socialist world but also at establishing U.S. global hegemony.

However, saber rattling and nuclear blackmail have not brought Washington the expected results. This is angering certain strata of the U.S. ruling elite. "The artificial dramatization of certain facts and phenomena and the associated hysteria result from the U.S. side's tendency to underestimate the strength and potential of other countries while overestimating its own, and also from its arrogance combined with a belief in U.S. infallibility," the author writes. "'Dramas' and hysteria are inevitable until the United States abandons the view of the world in which it is the hegemonist that can have no equal." Illusions of total lack of constraint are dangerous for all, including the United States itself. For example, the United States used to be the leader in the creation of they very latest types of weapons, which not only led to the destabilization of the international situation but also created the problem of vulnerability for the U.S. people.

The book notes that, in its approach to solving the problems of disarmament in recent years, the United States has not been guided at all by the interests of removing the threat of war. It has merely sought to use U.S. disarmament schemes to ensure unilateral military and political advantages for U.S. imperialism and also to try to weaken the Soviet Union's military potential or military readiness. It goes without saying that our country could not tolerate such a situation.

R.G. Bogdanov draws attention to the ceaseless struggle between the two basic tendencies in U.S. foreign policy. The first tendency is aggressive, great power, and imperialist in nature. The second is more realistic, based on an understanding of objective changes in the world, one that tries to adapt the country's course to changes taking place. Realistic American figures acknowledge that there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence.

It is hard to predict which of the two tendencies will prevail in Washington in the years ahead. One thing is indisputable: Talks can only be held with our country on the basis of equality and identical security. The Soviet Union is prepared for the most radical steps in the disarmament sphere. The United States must now show in deeds rather than words its desire for constructive dialogue.

U.S. ACADEMICIANS DISCUSS NUCLEAR WAR THREAT

PM071527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 85 First Edition p 6

[Report by PRAVDA own correspondent A. Tolkunov: "Princeton Against 'Star Wars'"]

[Text] Princeton-Providence, Jan -- "The most urgent task is to immediately block the avenues of the arms race in space and establish a moratarium on the development and deployment of antisatellite weapons. It is also necessary to conclude an agreement freezing nuclear arsenals and to abandon tests altogether. Only then will we be able to achieve real results. I heard that this is exactly what your leader, K.U. Chernenko, is calling for" -- and that was the authoritative opinion of the physicist Frank von Hippel, who is well known in the United States and who headed the Federation of American Scientists for 5 years.

Our conversation took place at Princeton, in one of the oldest universities in the United States. Here, as everywhere else in the country, there is mounting anxiety about the future. Many people are endeavoring to rebuff the advocates of nuclear and space wars. Frank von Hippel is one of them. Not long ago, he published an article in the journal BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS. In it he criticized E. Teller, champion of the idea of nuclear war. The Princeton physicist dealt a professionally accurate blow to the claim by the "father" of the hydrogen bomb that a nuclear holocaust is survivable.

Frank von Hippel's grandfather, the famous atomic scientist and colleague of Rutherford and Einstein, James Franck, was one of E. Teller's teachers. Today, the grandson is openly opposing the nuclear obscurantism which is an insult to the memory of his grandfather:

"This is nothing but pseudoscience fulfilling the social imperative. Just take the ballyhoo over the nuclear shield in space. From the scientific viewpoint, it is sheer bluff. All this is required by those who are dreaming of superiority and a first strike under cover of concern for human race. This madness must be stopped."

I also wanted to learn the opinion of the humanitarians -- the Princeton "Sovietologists."

"In the hope of driving the Soviet Union into a corner and achieving strategic superiority, the U.S. Administration has spent 4 years deliberately blocking the arms control talks and destroying the traditional channels of communications between our countries," I was told by S. Cohen, professor at the Center for International Studies.

"But now that it has been confirmed in the course of the recent presidential election that most Americans advocate the immediate removal of the nuclear threat and freezing of nuclear armaments," he continued, the White House is talking about its intention to hold 'constructive talks' with the Soviet Union."

Will these good intentions be put into practice? The scientist was unable to give a firm answer to that. He said:

"The administration continues to be inconsistent on this matter. Moreover, the 'hawk' faction in it, including Pentagon chief C. Weinberger and other figures of a similar hue, is relatively strong."

I was reminded of another meeting in Princeton which, frankly, I had not expected.... The meeting was with George Gallup, Sr himself, at his institute. Although still hard at work, often at his desk until midnight, he nearly always refused interviews because of his advanced age (after all, he was already 82). It was only later that I learned that it was one of the Gallup's last meetings with a member of the press -- he died a few weeks later.

Right away the conversation focused on the current state of Soviet-American relations. It became clear why the gray-haired king of the opinion poll had agreed to meet with a Soviet journalist. He considered it his duty to inform our peoples that there was another, thinking America:

"Soviet threat? I have been to your country and have seen for myself how passionately the people want peace, a people who lost 20 million lives in World War II. No opinion poll is needed in this case."

I asked him why, in that case, did the false, "Soviet threat" thesis remain the foundation of the U.S. Administration's official policy.

"On the one hand," my interlocutor replied, "our people want to eliminate the nuclear threat and they want arms control and a constructive dialogue. But the prejudices artifically fueled by certain circles are very strong. Judge for yourself." The institute head handed me his research.

In his recent "address to the nation" R. Reagan announced that the United States is now more secure than 4 years ago. Two-thirds of Americans think differently: the situation has become much more explosive than when the President took up office. Nearly one-half of those polled are sure that the Reagan adminisration's policy is "bringing the country closer to war." Seven out of 10 believe that they would not be able to survive a nuclear war.

"More than two-thirds of our citizens want an immediate improvement in relations with the Soviet Union," G. Gallup told me.

But, in fact, the situation is not that simple: Nearly one-half of those polled believe that Moscow still has strategic superiority. The number of people supporting the White House's nuclear programs was bound to increase in the conditions of the vociferous campaign over the Soviet nuclear threat.

But when it comes to U.S. Armed Forces' overseas operations, we see sharp opposition to such adventures. The White House's aggressive course in Central America is approved by only 29 percent of Americans, with 48 percent opposed. It may sound hackneyed, but America is indeed contradictory.

Recently, another filthy movie fabrication hit the screens in the United States -- "Red Dawn." In an appallingly realistic fashion, (it includes about 140 scenes of violence) it shows the Russians, having taken over America, beginning to annihiliate its people: women, old folk, children.

There is another side to it. The seventh most popular theater in the country, Princeton's "MacArthur Theater," has put on dozens of plays, among them works by W. Shakespeare, A. Miller, T. Williams, A. Chekhov...A play by a Soviet author, "But the Dawns Are Quiet Here," has been running since last November.

I interviewed the cheerful (Jana Schneider), who is playing the leading part of Zhena Konelkova:

"I think it is very important for my compatriots to have an idea of the heroic struggle waged by your people against fascism and of the massive losses they sustained. No, such a people cannot want, cannot be seeking a new war."

Nor does the majority of Americans. This was confirmed by conversations at another university -- Brown University in Providence. Mark (Garrison), director of the university's Center for the Development of International Politics, handed me a booklet containing the results of a recent study of the American people's view of the threat of nuclear war. It confirms the poll results I was informed of at the Gallup Institute.

"Judge for yourself," Mark (Garrison) said. "Some 89 percent of my fellow citizens are sure that there will be no winners in a nuclear war. Some 68 percent believe that if we carry on with the nuclear arms race, it is bound to lead to their being used. Some 92 percent do not believe that the United States can achieve strategic superiority, since, in their view, "the Russians will always catch up." This is the opinion of the electorate. No wonder, therefore, that on the eve of the election, R. Reagan started talking about the need for dialogue with the Russians. It is necessary, certainly, to reach an understanding on very specific steps leading to an end to the arms race and the nonmilitarization of space.

This is why, according to my interlocutor, the whole series of Soviet initiatives and the constructive, businesslike tone of K.U. Chernenko's statements in the interview with THE WASHINGTON POST, in his appeal to American readers that introduced a book on Soviet-American relations published in the United States, and in his replies to questions put by an NBC-TV correspondent, have had and are having a steady and positive influence on the stance adopted by many Americans. The broad U.S. public welcomes the Soviet Union's call to the United States for talks aimed at actually reducing the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, concluding an agreement on preventing the militarization of space, achieving an accord on freezing nuclear armaments, and completing work on an agreement on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapon tests.

The meeting between the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers which is about to start in Geneva, will show whether the White House can display political will, abandon its short-sighted nuclear space course, and embark on an intensive quest for accords based on the principle of equality and identical security.

This is what scientists of Princeton and Brown Universities and millions of other Americans are calling for.

PRAVDA HITS PENTAGON CONTRACTS TO ARMS COMPANIES

PM081203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Gan "Commentator's Column": "Sinister Tradition"]

[Text] It has become traditional in the United States: As if to reaffirm its oath of loyalty to the military-industrial complex, the U.S. Administration, as the old year draws to a close, sets about rewarding the Pentagon's contractors particulary zealously. The eve of the year 1985 was no exception.

According to American press reports, more than 20 companies from the mighty military-industrial complex received literally a heap of federal contracts for the development and production of lethal arms in the last few days of December. Their value runs to tens and, in some cases, hundreds of millions of dollars.

Yet the distribution of the main "awards" is still to come -- in the current fiscal year, 1985, unprecedented appropriations to the Pentagon are planned -- more than $300 billion.

The list of those showered with gifts quite clearly places the emphasis on the "main thrust" now being pursued by the U.S. Administration in its long-term, but by no means farsighted program for an unprecedented arms buildup. Those receiving contracts include leading corporations in the aerospace sector of the American military industry, which purvey ideas and technology in the sphere of the militarization of outer space. Their backbone consists of Boeing, McDonnell-Douglas, Rockwell International, General Dynamics, Texas Instruments, and General Electric. It is in their laboratories and at their experimental plants that the quest is under way for the technological potential for implementing the adventurist "star wars" concept.

This fact in itself is eloquent confirmation of the hypocrisy of the Washington spokesmen who tirelessly assert that a large-scale ABM "defense" system with space-based elements will be a "decisive means" of...radically reducing and even completely eliminating nuclear weapons. It is absurd even to suggest that the idea of promoting the resolution of the most urgent problem for all mankind -- that of curbing the arms race and eliminating the threat of nuclear annihilation -- has so much as momentarily entered the head of anyone in the headquarters of the military-industrial complex corporations.

They are earnestly devoted to tension in the world, constantly fanning it through the ceaseless psychological indoctrination of the population with anti-Soviet, anticommunist stereotypes. However, the "big lie" is misfiring increasingly frequently. Millions of people who do not want to live on mountains of weapons are joining the ranks of the antiwar movement which embraces all the continents.

SOVIET SCIENTIST DISCUSSES WORLD OCEAN PROBLEMS

PM081049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 84 First Edition p 7

[Article by Academician L. Brekhovskikh, chairman of the Academy of Sciences Commission on World Ocean Problems: "The Ocean Is Common Property"]

[Excerpt] The living and mineral resources of the world ocean are the common property of all countries and peoples, irrespective of their geographical position and standard of industrial development. For this reason, the aspiration of a number of capitalist countries to be personal masters of the sea prompts completely justified concern among scientists. The watery expanses are constantly plied by formations of the U.S. Navy led by nuclear aircraft carriers, and the network of naval bases located thousands of kilometers from North America is being saturated with arms and updated. Huge material, financial, and human resources are being expended and sophisticated technology is being mobilized in an attempt to dominate the ocean. There is no doubt that, if even a fraction of the military expenditure were channeled into the study and opening up of the world ocean, mankind would secure colossal successes in this sphere.

The seventies, the era of detente and broad international cooperation among scientists, can be taken as proof of this. It is to this period that the main achievements of the international program for deep sea drilling of the seabed belong. As a result of its implementation, new ideas emerged about our planet's geological history and about how the minerals in the earth's interior were formed.

Drilling was carried out from an American ship, but with the participation of scientists from many countries. The Soviet Union also provided financial support for this program. Soviet scientists worked directly at sea and analyzed the samples obtained in their laboratories.

The "Polimode" program to investigate synoptic vortexes in the ocean can be taken as another example. These huge formations, 100-300 km in diameter, were discovered by Soviet scientists in 1970. They play a tremendous role in water and heat transfer in the ocean and in its interaction with the atmosphere, and influence navigation and fishing.

The Soviet-American intergovernmental agreement of 1972 assisted fruitful cooperation in the sphere of ocean research. Although it was extended in 1977, it has now virtually been reduced to nothing: not through the fault of Soviet scientists.

Many years of cooperation with French specialists provided interesting results in the study of physical phenomena in the ocean, the structure of the seabed, and its biology. Now it is limited mainly to biology. We by no means underestimate this cooperation and are ready to expand its areas. There are also good prospects for a substantial expansion of cooperation between USSR and FRG scientists in the sphere of mathematical modeling of sea currents.

Soviet scientists actively favor scientific cooperation within the framework of various international organizations. In particular, in late 1983, a symposium was held in Tallinn devoted to the monitoring of the ocean and the link between ecological and physical processes in it. It was held at the initiative of Soviet scientists and with the support of three UN organizations: the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, the UN Environment Program, and the World Meteorological Organization.

The UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission has organized extensive research of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans and areas of the Caribbean, and carried out many intergovernmental projects.

Under its auspices there is a mutually advantageous exchange of data on the ocean among scientists of various countries. New ocean research projects, particularly on the ocean's role in fluctuations in the earth's climate and so forth, are also elaborated with its assistance. Soviet scientists take an active part in all this work. On the other hand, the United States has announced its withdrawal from UNESCO.

After 9 years of intensive work, the third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea could have resolved virtually all the legal questions connected with the exploitation of the most important resources of the world ocean. The resources of the seabed were declared to be the property of all mankind. However, the United States refused to sign the Law of the Sea Convention.

What is more, in Geneva, a number of Western countries led by the United States recently signed the so-called "provisional accord on questions of the deepsea areas of the seabed." Violating the principles of the Law of the Sea Convention, signed by 134 states, the initiators of the "provisional accord" aspire to nonregulated exploration and development of the seabed's richest resources to the detriment of the legitimate interests of other states.

For the most part, the world ocean is beyond the bounds of individual littoral states' jurisdiction and, of course, is open to peaceful cooperation, including cooperation in the sphere of its utilization for economic purposes. However, Western multinational monopolies are rapaciously attempting to seize and divide among themselves the most promising sectors of the seabed. Such pretentions are aimed at disrupting equitable international cooperation in opening up the world's oceans.

The growing militarization of the world's oceans, particularly in such regions as the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean, the Persian Gulf, and others, is understandably provoking alarm among scientists and oceanologists. In the early seventies, the hope emerged of curbing the arms race connected with the ocean. At the USSR's initiative, an international treaty banning the deployment of nuclear arms on the seabed was concluded in 1972. Although this treaty did not answer all the questions, it could have been an important step on the path of utilizing the oceans purely for peaceful purposes. Unfortunately, all further USSR initiatives, particularly on making the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean, the northern seas washing Europe, and other parts of the world ocean zones of peace, were blocked by the United States and its allies.

As a scientist, I am convinced that the end of the 20th century must see the start of a global scientific, technical, and industrial opening up of the ocean expanses. The realization of this ambitious task in terms of difficulty and scale is comparable with man's excursion into space. We live on the shores of the world ocean and we must do everything possible to ensure that it does not divide, but unites peoples. We must all exert more efforts and devote more means to investigating it in order to make it a habitat of man, a huge granary, and a source of benefit for landdwellers.

It is abundantly clear to us Soviet scientists that only equitable cooperation among the earth's countries and peoples in a peaceful world ocean will provide the powerful spur to the opening up of its resources and the resolution of many global problems and serve the cause of strengthening peace and mankind's progress.

IZVESTIYA CITES GDR PAPER ON YALTA ANNIVERSARY

PM081500 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Firm Foundation"]

[Text] Berlin, 4 January -- The historical importance of the Yalta conference of heads of government of the three allied powers of the anti-Hitler coalition -- the USSR, the United States, and Britain -- is that it enshrined the basic principles of the postwar structure of Europe and the world, principles in operation to this day.

The conference's decisions have created a firm foundation for ensuring that a seat of aggression never again arises in Central Europe and for ensuring lasting peace and security for the peoples. This is emphasized by the SED Central Committee's theoretical organ, the journal EINHEIT, in an article marking the forthcoming 40th anniversary of that notable event.

The Soviet Union, the article points out, has always remained loyal to the spirit and letter of the Yalta conference decisions. In its consistent policy of peace, universal security, and cooperation, it has always viewed them as an instrument for bringing peoples closer together. The decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences have been confirmed and development in the documents of the all-European conference in Helsinki and the treaties and agreements concluded in the seventies between the socialist states and the Western countries.

This development aroused justified hopes in the peoples for the consolidation of peace, security, and stability in Europe. At the same time it dissatisfied the aggressive forces of imperialism which are gambling on confrontation and the arms race, and demanding the revision of the results of World War II and postwar developments. The leaders of the Washington administration are seeking to distort the meaning of the Yalta conference decisions and to use phony "counterarguments" to attempt to justify their "crusade" against socialism. They are echoed by the West German revanchists and their Bonn patrons who oppose the present territorial-political structure in Europe, militating for "Germany's reunification" and "the restoration of the German Reich within its 1937 borders."

The socialist community states and the European peoples want to live in an atmosphere of stable peace and security. That is why they resolutely oppose the intrigues of the forces of militarism and revanchism and demand the observance of the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences, EINHEIT stresses.

LAWYERS' DISARMAMENT FORUM HELD IN LONDON

PM081437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Maslennikov report: "Stop the Nuclear Arms Race"]

[Text] London -- A public tribunal convened on the initiative of the British antiwar movement "Lawyers for Nuclear Disarmament" has ended here. Taking part in the forum were many experts in law from other countries, including the USSR.

On the basis of a thorough examination of various aspects of the nuclear arms race, the participants in the tribunal reached the conclusion that any large-scale nuclear conflict would have catastrophic consequences for man and the environment, and could create a serious threat to the preservation of life on earth.

Those who addressed the tribunal produced convincing evidence that the creation of increasingly destructive types of nuclear weapons and the strategic concepts preached in the West of "limited nuclear war," a "preemptive strike," and the "possibility of securing a victory in a nuclear war" sharply increase the danger of thermonuclear conflict. The participants in the sessions formed the unanimous opinion that the arms race and preparations for nuclear war are incompatible with the generally accepted norms of human morality, contrary to international law, create a threat to democratic institutions and the sovereignty and independence of states, and lead to the massive squandering of human and material resources, which are needed to overcome poverty and hunger, especially in the African countries.

On this basis, the members of the tribunal decided to appeal to governments and the relevant international organs to make efforts to seek ways of ensuring security that would preclude the use of nuclear weapons and promote disarmament. The session participants, a declaration approved by the tribunal says, recommend that governments take immediate steps toward the unconditional renunciation of arms, doctrines, and measures that envisage the potential first-strike use of nuclear weapons. The declaration contains an appeal to lawyers, statesmen, politicians, and public figures in all countries to recognize their responsibility and make the necessary efforts to publicize the danger and prevent nuclear war.

Our conference, S. McBride, chairman of the tribunal said, will undoubtedly make an important contribution to the mobilization of broad circles of the world public in the struggle for peace and nuclear disarmament. We know that the Soviet Union, which lost 20 million of its sons and daughters in World War II, is doing all it can to limit the arms race and outlaw nuclear war. I am convinced that these noble efforts will continue and that the Soviet Union will do everything in its power to lift the threat of a nuclear holocaust which hangs over the world.

At the sessions held, we carefully studied all aspects of nuclear war and concluded that the danger that now hangs over mankind is greater than ever before, Professor R. Falk from the United States, another member of the tribunal, said. For me, as a specialist in international law, it is quite clear that laws making it possible to ban the use of nuclear weapons already exist. Only one thing is needed now: the political will to put these laws into effect. This is the main thrust of our appeal to the world's governments and people.

FURTHER ON U.S.-USSR TRADE COOPERATION TALKS

Patolichev Receives Olmer

LD081927 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 8 Jan 85

["In the Interests of Cooperation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 8 TASS -- Nikolay Patolichev, foreign trade minister of the USSR, today received Lionel Olmer, under secretary of commerce of the United States who leads the U.S. delegation to a meeting of the working group on trade of the Soviet-American Commission. An exchange of opinions took place on the state and prospects of trade and economic relations between the USSR and the United States. Also today, the working group on trade of the Soviet-American commission held its first full-scale meeting. The Soviet delegation to the meeting is led by Vladimir Sushkov, deputy foreign trade minister of the USSR.

Comparison of Talks Reports

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 9 January in its Morning Edition carries an "Own Information" report under the heading "U.S. Delegation Arrives." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 8 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page A 1, under the subheading "Talks Begin With Sushkov," and has revealed the following variations:

IZVESTIYA begins: [Text] An American delegation headed by L. Olmer, under secretary of commerce, arrived in Moscow on 7 January for an exchange of opinions with Soviet representatives on the condition of... (omitting TASS dateline and commentator's name, rewording)

In paragraph six, line one, IZVESTIYA reads: ...to reflect the desire of certain U.S. circles to make revisions in trade between the two... (supplying additional passage)

In paragraph seven, line two, IZVESTIYA reads: ...business cooperation with our country since prewar years, have recently been showing an increasing interest in trade with Soviet foreign trade organization.

The Soviet position... (rewording)

In paragraph eight, line two, IZVESTIYA reads: ...CPSU Central Committee in early December 1984, at which, in connection with the Soviet leaders' reception of the prominent American businessmen A. Hammer and D. Andreas for talks, it was noted that the... (rewording, supplying additional passage)

U.S. POLICY ON TRADE RELATIONS WITH USSR SCORED

PM081510 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 6 Jan 85 p 3

[TASS correspondent V. Orlov dispatch for SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA: "A Hard-Nosed Policy"]

[Text] New York -- Washington intends to continue doing its utmost to prevent the development of mutually beneficial Soviet-American trade and to create obstacles in the way of expanding international economic ties. Evidence of this is provided by comments by E. Hurwitz, special assistant to the U.S. under secretary of state for economic affairs.

In an article in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, he drops a broad hint that Washington does not intend to change its position regarding trade ties between the two countries. In his words, "there are limits" beyond which the United States "cannot go" in trade with the Soviet Union. In the author's view, these "limits" are clearly conditioned by the U.S. side's self-centered economic interests. In other words, Hurwitz rules out the possibility of repealing the discriminatory U.S. laws that set rigid limits on credits for U.S. export to the USSR and on a number of Soviet imports into the United States, which constitute the main obstacle to the normalization of Soviet-American trade and economic relations. It is clear from what he says, furthermore, that Washington will continue to pressure its allies with the aim of forcing them to curtail their trade with the Soviet Union by threatening to deprive them of U.S. credits and to impose other repressive measures.

As an editorial in the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL [as published] recently stressed, such a short-sighted policy harms U.S. business above all and turns into a "political boomerang" against those who pursue it.

BAKER-REGAN RESHUFFLE, STAFF RESIGNATIONS VIEWED

LD082014 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Washington January 8 TASS -- President Reagan today announced a reshuffle in the administration, saying that White House Chief of Staff James Baker and Treasury Secretary Donald Regan would switch jobs. Both men would be members of the National Security Council and the government.

It is known that Reagan wants his leading adviser Edwin Meese to be justice secretary, while another presidential assistant, Deputy White House Chief of Staff Michael Deaver, announced his resignation to "private business". Besides, Interior Secretary William Clark, a known conservative, also decided to quit his job citing "personal reasons". Baker thus could have become the leading White House staffer.

The prospect of that man, whose stand on a number of domestic and international issues is, as seen by rightists, not tough enough, having undivided control over access to Reagan frightened conservatives, UPI news agency observed. Fearing to lose their influence on the President, they demanded that Baker be removed from the closest entourage of the administration head. This is why local observers sum up Reagan's announced "castling" as an evident concession to the ultra-right wing of the Republican Party.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES DEPARTING PRC AMBASSADOR

LD081205 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 8 Jan 85

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin today Yang Shouzheng, PRC ambassador to the USSR, at the latter's request in connection with his final departure from the Soviet Union.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS CHINESE-RUSSIAN DICTIONARY

PM081426 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Review by Academician S. Tikhvinskiy: "Outstanding Event in Soviet Sinology"]

[Text] A collective of sinologists from the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oriental Studies under the leadership of Professor I.M. Oshanin has completed many years of work on the creation of the Great Chinese-Russian Dictionary. (Footnote) (Great Chinese-Russian Dictionary in four volumes. Moscow, "Nauka" publishing house, main oriental literature editorial office, volumes 1-2, 1983, volumes 3-4, 1984)

The idea of the need to publish the "Great Chinese-Russian Dictionary, a dictionary of the entire Chinese cultural world heritage," was voiced by the late Academician V.M. Alekseyev, who embarked on its implementationas the head of a group of Leningrad sionologists back in the late thirties. The war interrupted work on the dictionary's compilation. In 1956 it was resumed and has now been successfully completed.

The dictionary's ultimate aim is to provide for the inclusion of the vocabulary and phraseology of the modern Chinese national language within the broadest possible framework. The dictionary's four volumes contain about a quarter of a million Chinese words and expressions. The dictionary has three indexes for finding characters, a list of geographical place-names, tables of units of measurement and weight, the Chinese emperors' reign titles, chronological tables of Chinese history, and other reference material.

The most important sources for the dictionary's compilation were the explanatory and encyclopedic dictionaries published in the past in China and elsewhere, dictionaries of various Chinese language dialects, and lexical material gathered by a number of Soviet sinologists for various sectors of science and technology: mathematics, astronomy, medicine, botany, pharmacology, history, archeology, the study of literature, and so forth. Considerable lexical material was obtained through analyzing political literature and literary works as well as the modern Chinese press.

The dictionary is based on a modern vocabulary but it also broadly represents the vocabulary of previous eras (including the ancient Chinese language) encountered in modern texts. The dictionary is intended for practical work with Chinese texts and for scholarly and educational undertakings in the field of Chinese history, literature, and language. We should note the successful overcoming of typographical difficulties in publishing the dictionary through an original method of typesetting the more than 16,000 Chinese characters of various formats in the text using interchangeable type [perevodnyye litery].

The publication of the Great Chinese-Russian Dictionary is an outstanding event in Soviet sinology which worthily crowns many years of labor by a large collective of Soviet scholars. The dictionary will undoubtedly help mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the PRC.

KIM IL-SONG, PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST LEADER MEET

LD081338 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 8 TASS -- The present-day situation demands that socialist countries, communist and workers' parties rally closer and launch a persistent struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression and war, for peace and security worldwide, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il-song has declared during a meeting with a visiting Portuguese Communist Party delegation, led by the party general secretary, Alvaro Cunhal.

Aggressive imperialist machinations against socialist countries and other forces of progress, the leader of the DPRK said, resulted in the worsening of the international situation and the enhanced threat of nuclear conflict. In order to counter the threat, it is necessary to set up an extensive united front of all anti-war, peace-loving forces on earth. The Portuguese Communist Party's resolute opposition to the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, its support for the idea of freezing nuclear and banning chemical weapons, and terminating the arms race make a great contribution to the peoples' struggle for peace in Europe and all over the world. Kim Il-song reaffirmed the DPRK's aspiration to settle the Korean issue by way of a dialogue and denounced Washington's and Seoul's actions directed at heightening tensions in Korea and Asia.

The U.S. claims to world supremacy and the U.S.-launched arms race place mankind before the threat of nuclear disaster, said Alvaro Cunhal. Under these conditions, the leader of the Portuguese Communists stressed, the party believes that peace proposals by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community make a decisive contribution to the solution of international problems. He called for a stronger unity of action of the the socialist countries, the international communist and the national liberation movements, all those opposed to the adventurous course of the present American Administration which claims the part of world gendarme. Alvaro Cunhal expressed support for the DPRK's proposals for a peaceful unification of Korea.

SOUTH KOREA'S KIM YONG-SAM URGES ELECTION BOYCOTT

SK081045 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] South Korea's Kim Yong-sam, president of the New Democratic Party, who has been banned [from political activities] by the authorities, called for the people to boycott the National Assembly elections scheduled to be held this coming February. He described these elections as a puppet's game that dictator Chon Tu-hwan has designed to fabricate the people's support for his regime.

In his press conference in Seoul, Kim Yong-sam called for the cancellation of the upcoming National Assembly elections, holding a direct presidential election, and providing a wide variety of democratic freedoms to the people. He also demanded the release of political prisoners and the lifting of the political ban on opposition party leaders.

S. KOREAN POLICE BLOCK KIM YONG-SAM RESIDENCE

SK090859 Moscow International Service in Korean to South Korea 1330 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] South Korean police today blocked the residence of Kim Yong-sam, a renowned opposition activist, for 3 hours. The authorities announced that they did this in order to keep him from participating in a mass rally scheduled to be held during that time. Police officials had demanded that this opposition leader not engage in political activities.

Kim Yong-sam is the banned New Democratic Party leader and is waging a struggle for the release of political prisoners and for democratization.

OKINAWANS PROTEST PENTAGON'S LAND 'CONFISCATION'

LD090959 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo January 9 TASS -- "Our land should belong only to us", says a statement by the authorities of Naha, the administrative centre of Okinawa. The statement has been sent to Japan's National Defence Agency and to the U.S. military command in the country. The residents of Naha demanded that the Pentagon's stay on the island, where a half of U.S. military bases and facilities in Japan are concentrated, be immediately ended. The Okinawans' indignation has been aroused by the intention of the U.S. military to seize for their own needs a large part of the port of Naha and of the airport of the city. The Japanese Government has granted the Pentagon a right to "temporary confiscation" of any land plots in Okinawa. As a result, more than 32,000 peasants have lost their land allotments over decades of the presence the U.S. military on the island.

"Such privileges for the U.S. Armed Forces are a direct breach of the Constitution of Japan and a left-over from the times of the occupation of the country", the city authorities' statement emphasizes.

20TH PDPA FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

Delegations Arrive in Kabul

LD081858 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Kabul January 8 TASS -- A delegation of the CPSU led by member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev arrived in Kabul today to take part in the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

The following delegations also arrived here today to take part in the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan: the delegations of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Polish United Workers' Party, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Workers' Party of Korea, the Romanian Communist Party, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the Yemen Socialist Party, the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party of Syria, the Communist Party of India, the Communist Party of India (M), Iran's Tudeh Party, the Fedayeen Organization of the Iranian People (Majority), the Syrian Communist Party, the German Communist Party, the Communist Party of Denmark, the Indian National Congress (I), the MPLA-Workers' Party of Angola, the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, the Communist Party of Saudi Arabia.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN Comments

PM081606 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 30 Dec 84 p 3

[A. Andreyev, Yu. Irkhin article: "Leading Force: On the 20th Anniversary of the PDPA"]

[Text] On 1 January, the PDPA will be 20 years old. On the eve of this date meetings and rallies are being held throughout the country, at which broad sections of the working people are showing active support for the PDPA's domestic and foreign policy. Workers and employees of many enterprises and institutions have adopted enhanced labor pledges. During the special enrollment proclaimed by the PDPA Central Committee September (1984) Plenum in connection with the party's 20th anniversary, its ranks are being supplemented with hundreds of leading workers, peasants, artisans, and soldiers. The PDPA is increasing actively playing the role of the leading and guiding force of Afghan society, and all the country's national, patriotic, and democratic forces have rallied around it.

Twenty years ago in Kabul the First (founding) Congress of the PDPA was held illegally. It rallied in a single organization the Marxist and socialist groups of the democratic intelligentsia existing in the country. The creation, in the conditions of an economically backward country, of a vanguard Marxist-Leninist party was a very important event, which marked the start of a fundamental new stage in the struggle to defend the interests of the working class and all the country's working people against the ruling class of exploiters.

On 27 April 1978, under the leadership of the PDPA, a national-democratic revolution was effected and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan proclaimed. Profound socio-economic transformations in the interests of broad sections of working people began to be implemented in the country. H. Amin's clique forced its way into power and tried to halt the onward development of the revolution. However, at the end of December 1979 the PDPA succeeded, by rallying its healthy forces, in restoring its almost lost positions.

An important event in the DRA's political life was the national PDPA conference (March 1982), which adopted an action program for the party at the new stage of the revolution and introduced changes into its rules. The PDPA's course of effecting profound democratic transformations in the interests of the working people, defending the country's territorial unity, state sovereignty and independence, and developing fraternal friendship and traditional cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist community countries has the growing support of the Afghan people. Party membership increased significantly from 18,000 to 20,000 after the April Revolution. The party has become noticeably stronger due to the increase of workers and peasants, who now account for more than 30 percent of PDPA members.

One of the major achievements of the April Revolution is the agrarian reform, which liquidated large-scale private land ownership in the country. Limits were established for landownership for one family. As a result of the reform around 350,000 peasants owning little or no land obtained land for free. The state released the peasants from their debt to the money-lenders and landowners, and approximately 500,000 hectares have been irrigated. The cooperative movement is expanding and land and water reform is being successfully implemented.

Tremendous work is being done to eliminate illiteracy. Before the revolution more than 90 percent of the country's population could neither write nor read. Only 29 percent of school-age children (9 percent of girls) went to school. In recent years more than 1.5 million DRA citizens have completed courses to eliminate illiteracy. This year, 350,000 Afghans are attending courses.

The economic successes achieved by the DRA, attest that the attempts of counterrevolution, relying on outside help, to wreck the DRA's economic development have failed. Nor have the imperialist powers' plans for an economic boycott of Afghanistan been realized.

Ordinary Afghans are involving themselves increasingly actively in building a new life. Revolutionary-democratic power of the urban and rural working people has been created and is functioning. The nucleus of the new political system is the PDPA. The mass public organizations operating under the party's leadership play an important role in the DRA.

Of course, the April Revolution's successes would be much more considerable if international imperialism and reaction were not waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan from numerous bases located on the territory of Pakistan and certain other countries. Relying on the aid of Soviet friends, the fraternal Afghan people are successfully building a new society and repulsing the aggressive attacks of counterrevolutionaries and bandit formations infiltrated into the country from outside.

Afghanistan's prestige in the international arena is strengthening. The DRA is recognized by more than 80 states today. The PDPA maintains relations with 52 revolutionary parties and progressive movements and organizations. There is no doubt that, despite the difficulties, the Afghan people under the leadership of the PDPA will secure new success in biulding a society of social justice. The guarantee of this lies in the strengthening links between the party and people and the expansion of the PDPA's social base.

SRV GENERALS WRITE VPA ANNIVERSARY ARTICLES

Van Tien Dung

PM081956 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Dec 84 Second Edition p 5

[Article by Army General Van Tien Dung, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Political Bureau and SRV minister of national defense, under the rubric "The Vietnamese People's Army Is 40 Years Old": "Glorious Historic Path"]

[Text] On 22 December, 1984 the Vietnamese people solemnly celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army [VPA], a new type of army, an army of the whole people, created by the people and for the people, and educated and tempered by the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] and by esteemed President Ho Chi Minh.

The history of the VPA's birth and development is closely linked with the process of the development of the Vietnamese revolution implemented by the CPV under the banner of national independence and socialism. Having assimilated in depth the thesis of Marxism-Leninism on gaining power through revolutionary violence, our party considered the questions of creating the political forces of the people's masses and the Armed Forces of the people to be the most important questions. It saw formulating the correct political course of the Vietnamese revolution as the most important condition for the victory of the revolution in our country. This was precisely the reason why the question of creating the Armed Forces and waging an armed struggle occupied one of the leading places in the political theses of our just formed party.

During that period, starting in 1930-1931 through the general uprising of August 1945, large armed detachments were formed in many regions of our country and became the basis of the future VPA. It is possible to include the red self-defense detachments created at the time of the (Ngetin) Soviets movement (1930), the Army of the Motherland's Salvation, the (Namki) Partisan Detachment (1941), the Vietnamese Liberation Army's Agitation Detachment (1944), the (Bato) Partisan Detachment (1945), and the many, many local self-defense detachments which came into being in all regions of our country. In accordance with the instructions of President Ho Chi Minh, the day of the creation of the Vietnamese Liberation Army's Agitation Detachment, 22 December 1944, came to be celebrated as the birthday of the VPA and the People's Armed Forces of Vietnam and became a festival for the entire Vietnamese people.

The 40 years that have passed since that day have been years of struggle and the Army's development under our party's glorious banner, years of the VPA's heroic path. Together with the people, the VPA took an active part in the August Revolution which three off the yoke of the colonialists and the local feudal lords. As a result of that glorious victory, the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia was born. Then, together with the people, our Army waged two wars of resistance against two aggressors: French colonialists and American imperialists.

The People's Armed Forces of Vietnam made a tremendous contribution to the cause of the motherland's national liberation and unification, and nationwide socialist building. Having entered a new stage, the stage of building socialism on the scale of a united country, the Army and the Vietnamese people have defeated the enemy in two wars unleashed by the Chinese aggressors on our country's southwest and northern borders, reliably defended their socialist motherland, and fulfilled their lofty international duty with regard to the revolutions in Laos and Cambodia.

During the difficult years of the long wars in defense of our people's revolutionary gains, the VPA constantly struggled to be worthy of esteemed President Ho Chi Minh's high praise: "True to the motherland and devoted to the people" and of his appraisal: "The Army is distinguished by its loyalty to the party, its love for the people, its readiness for struggle and self-sacrifice in the name of the motherland's freedom, independence, and socialism, and its readiness to fulfill any task, to overcome any difficulties, and to vanquish any enemy."

Highly evaluating the great achievements of the Vietnamese revolution and also the VPA's glorious combat exploits in the struggle against our motherland's enemies, Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, pointed out that "the achievement of our motherland's full independence and its unification," as well as the creation of an "invincible People's Army," were the greatest achievement of the Vietnamese people's long and hard struggle under the Communist Party's leadership.

The CPV's comprehensive and direct leadership is a decisive factor in all the VPA's victories and its development. Having inherited our nation's glorious traditions and raised them to a new level, and making creative use of Marxist-Leninist teaching on war and the army under Vietnam's specific conditions, our party elaborated and created the military science and military art of the people's war under new conditions and created and tempered in all aspects the People's Armed Forces, which incorporate regular and territorial troops, the self-defense forces, and the people's militia. Having a correct and scientifically substantiated course and an elaborate military art, our party has turned Vietnam with its undeveloped economy into a country possessing great combat might and capable of routing imperialist aggressors with their highly developed industry and professional armies.

The Vietnamese people's victories on the battlefields and the VPA's combat exploits over the past 40 years have made a rich contribution to socialist military theory and shown once again the superiority of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism in the military sphere.

The Vietnamese revolution has won very great victories, but even now our Army and people are still faced with important, complex national and international tasks. The fierce struggle of the forces of peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism against the forces of imperialism and international reaction is continuing in the world.

The process of developing and merging the three revolutionary trends of modern times, chief among which is the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union, is continuing. Faced with them, the bellicose forces of reaction headed by American imperialism, which are experiencing a profound crisis, are pursuing a global counteroffensive strategy. In the hope of achieving military superiority, they are accelerating the arms race on an unprecedented scale, developing and modernizing all kinds of weapons of mass destruction, deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe, and preparing for the militarization of space; they have thereby brought mankind to the brink of a new world war. These forces are openly implementing a policy of interfering in other countries' affairs, are trying to overthrow regimes that are not to their liking, undermining the national liberation movement and the peoples' struggle for national independence, creating hot spots in the world, and threatening the security of many countries, particularly countries that have chosen the socialist path of development. Implementing its policy in the Pacific region, the Reagan administration is planning to create a Far Eastern NATO bloc comprising the United States, Japan, and South Korea; has undertaken further rapprochement with Beijing and the reactionary forces in that region; and is fueling tension in Northeast and Southeast Asia.

Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia are now the target of subversive activity, that of expansion and aggression in the plans of China's ruling circles to swallow up Southeast Asia.

This is precisely the real cause of tension in relations between China and Vietnam and a destabilizing factor in this important region.

Under these conditions, although our country is living at peace, it has been forced to wage a struggle against wide-scale and all-around subversive activity and against aggressive actions undertaken on the northern border by the forces of imperialism and expansionism. At the same time, it has to be constantly ready to deal a fitting rebuff to major aggression, whatever its source.

As never before, we are faced with the task of further strengthening the country's defense capability and building and enhancing the combat might of the People's Armed Forces to defend the motherland and peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world. We are continuing to make every effort to further develop the excellent qualities and glorious traditions of the People's Army, studying and developing military science and art, and actively mastering equipment with a view to further enhancing the combat might and readiness of an army capable of reliably defending our motherland's sacred borders and fulfilling its international duty with regard to the fraternal peoples of Laos and Cambodia.

While not losing vigilance for one moment before the enemy's crafty intrigues and being in a state of constant combat readiness to defend the motherland, our Army's formations and units also take an active part in economic building and are increasing our country's wealth in the interests of our people's happiness and prosperity.

The Vietnamese revolution is still faced in its progressive movement with great difficulties and obstacles, which have to be overcome. The chief obstacle on this path is the fierce resistance of the forces of imperialism and international reaction. At the same time, it should be emphasized that our nation now possesses unprecedented united strength. This is derived from the might of a fully independent and united country traveling the path of building socialism, the special combat solidarity and constant cohesion of the three peoples and armies of the fraternal countries of Indochina, the tremendous might of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community, and from the powerful support and sympathy of the forces of peace and progress on all five continents.

The VPA and the Soviet Army are fraternal armies with common tasks, aims, and revolutionary theory. In the long struggle for the motherland's freedom and independence and for lofty international aims, the People's Armed Forces of Vietnam constantly saw the Soviet Armed Forces as a model of revolutionary heroism and progressive military art and science.

The long-standing combat solidarity between the armed forces of Vietnam and the Soviet Union is constantly being strengthened, deepened, and reinforced with the lofty and pure feelings of socialist internationalism and with responsibility to their own people and to the revolutionary movement throughout the world. Rich combat experience and progressive Soviet military science, together with the Soviet Union's tremendous all-around and effective assistance to our people and the VPA, have been very important factors in shaping our might.

Unity and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union is a strategic question of the Vietnamese revolution and the cornerstone of the immutable foreign policy of our party and government. The Vietnamese people and the People's Armed Forces of Vietnam have a profound understanding of the great historic significance of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the SRV and the USSR, a reliable guarantee of Vietnam's victories in building socialism and defending the motherland.

Last summer's meeting and talks between Comrades Le Duan, Pham Van Dong, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko were of particularly great significance. This was one more step in the development of combat solidarity and relations of long-standing friendship between our two countries. We fully support the foreign and domestic policy of the CPSU, the USSR Government, and the fraternal Soviet people. The Soviet Union's peace initiatives together with the measures to strengthen its defense potential are making an important contribution to further strengthening the socialist community's invincible might in the interests of victories in the struggle for the lofty aims of the present day.

Being an outpost of the world socialist system in Southeast Asia, the people and the People's Armed Forces of Vietnam, together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, are resolutely thwarting all the plans and military adventures of the American imperialists and other reactionary forces and making their contribution to the cause of defending peace throughout the world.

On the VPA's 40th anniversary, on behalf of all VPA personnel I convey through KRASNAYA ZVEZDA to the generals, admirals, officers, and all servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy and to the entire Soviet people words of combat solidarity and wishes for new successes in the struggle for peace.

I am confident that under the leadership of the CPSU headed by esteemed Comrade K.U. Chernenko, the Soviet people and their Armed Forces will achieve outstanding new successes in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and in building V.I. Lenin's mighty motherland: the bulwark of revolution and peace throughout the world.

Chu Huy Man

PM081156 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by Army General Chu Huy Man, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of the Vietnamese People's Army Political General Department: "Years of Stuggle and Victories"]

[Text] Hanoi -- The 40-year history of the establishment and victories of the Vietnamese People's Armed Forces is inextricably linked with the great victories and turning points of the Vietnamese revolution and with the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV]. Having firmly assimilated Marxism-Leninism and being loyal to it and creatively utilizing Vietnam's conditions, the CPV has borne aloft the banner of national independence and socialism and outlined the path to the victory of the Vietnamese revolution, which accords with the orientation of the development of the present era. Immediately after its birth, at the time when the country was still under the oppression of the French colonialists, our party and Comrade Ho Chi Minh clearly showed that the Vietnamese revolution had to be implemented under the leaderhip of the party of the working class, that it was first necessary to carry out a national-democratic revolution and to correctly combine the tasks of the struggle against the imperialists and agrarian transformations in order to give land to the peasants and then carry out a socialist revolution and complete the transition to socialism, bypassing the capitalist stage of development. This creative revolutionary course helped the powerful development of patriotic traditions, aroused the awareness in the people that they are the masters of their motherland's destiny, inspired and rallied numerous revolutionary forces, and gradually led the people's masses to victory despite enormous difficulties.

During the stormy revolutionary struggle, our party created and led the self-defense detachments and guerrilla and military-patriotic forces, and on 22 December 1944, on instructions from Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnam Liberation's Army's agitation detachment was created.

These armed revolutionary organizations developed and grew with the entire people, swelling the enormous forces of the revolution and using a very important and convenient element -- the defeat of fascism by the Red Army and Soviet people. Combining political struggle with armed struggle and implementing the transition from local uprisings to a general one, our people overthrew the rule of the Japanese and French imperialists, successfully carried out the August 1945 revolution, and created the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia. The revolutionary armed forces later became the Democratic Republic of Vietnam Army.

After winning power, our party, faced with enormous trials -- poverty and outside intervention, the intrigues of internal reaction and hunger, crisis and the cadres' inexperience, and a second aggression against Vietnam by the French colonialists -- advanced the slogan of waging a war of resistance and simultaneously building the country. This was a slogan for a comprehensive, protracted war, primarily relying on the forces of our own people, a war of resistance against the French colonialists and for independence, unity, democracy, freedom, and peace.

The Armed Forces gradually developed. From being guerrilla detachments with just a few infantry forces, they took a step toward the formation of three categories of troops coordinating their actions. From guerrilla warfare they moved to major military operations. A typical example was the 1953-1954 winter-spring strategic offensive, which culminated in the historic operation at Dien Bein Phu, as a result of which, the French colonialists were defeated even though they were assisted by the U.S. imperialists. The north of the country was liberated and colonial rule in our country was ended. Vietnam embarked on the path of advance to socialism.

After the defeat of the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists interfered in our republic's internal affairs and turned South Vietnam into a colony of the new type, a military base for attacks against the North, which was the outpost of the socialist system, counting on preventing the extension of the national liberation movement and socialism in Southeast Asia.

The people and their Armed Forces had to continue their resolute struggle against the harsh, aggressive war of U.S. imperialism: the main force of world capitalism and the most malevolent enemy of peace-loving mankind. Proceeding from a scientific analysis of the situation in the world and within the country and having correctly assessed the thrust of the design of the U.S. imperialists and their aggressive Army and their weak and strong points, the CPV decided on the simultaneous implementation and close combination of the national-democratic revolution in the South and the socialist revolution in the North in the interests of a single goal: completing the national-democratic revolution throughout the country, uniting our motherland, and ensuring the whole country's advance along the path to socialism.

Thanks to the correct political and military course, scientific methods of revolutionary struggle, and talented, wise strategic leadership by the party, the people and their Armed Forces defeated the U.S. aggressors who invaded our country.

Born in the flames of struggle, tempered and tested in the anti-U.S. war, the Vietnamese People's Armed Forces grew steadily and raised their socialist patriotism and revolutionary will both in the organizational sense, on the plane of technical equipment and combat training, and in the sense of the creative and effective implementation of the CPV's political and military science and art.

The war of resistance to U.S. aggression had scarcely ended and our people had scarcely embarked on building a peaceful life when the Vietnamese Armed Forces and people were obliged to come to the defense of their motherland. They won glorious victories on the southwest and northern borders, defeated the aggressive designs of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, and worthily fulfilled their international duty to the Cambodian and Lao revolutions.

In 40 years, the Vietnamese People's Armed Forces have traveled a path of constant battles full of difficult ordeals in which they have matured and won victories. Their struggle has deepened in the theoretical sense and has enriched and revived in the practical sense the revolutionary truth of our era: The party's leadership of the working class is the source of and a decisive factor in the consolidation and victories of the Vietnamese People's Armed Forces.

The party's scientific analysis of the goals and tasks of the revolution and the actions of its immediate enemies at each stage is the basis on which the Armed Forces clearly define the strategy of their military actions and the thrust of the enemy's designs and his strong and weak points and develop a spirit of awareness and hatred for the enemy, a spirit of resolute struggle to complete victory over him. A correct political and military course, a consistently assertive strategy, and the party's creative methods of struggle have also helped to successfully resolve the fundamental and specific questions of building national defense and the People's Armed Forces, developing military science and art, and waging the liberation war and defending the motherland. Our party has always given priority to the question of building, strengthening, and developing a class-based proletarian Army absolutely devoted to the revolutionary ideals of the party and people, developing the nation's heroic traditions, combining true patriotism with proletarian internationalism, and strengthening the close relations between the Army and people. Regarding the people as the source of the Army's boundless and invincible strength, the party has constantly been concerned for the robustness and militancy of the Army party organizations, the consolidation of the principles of party leadership of the Army, and the tempering of Communists and cadre workers, who are the nucleus for cohesion and reliable leadership in any circumstances. That is the main experience of the CPV's leadership of the Armed Forces at the present historical stage.

Today, the U.S. imperialists are building up an unprecedently large-scale arms race in the hope of achieving military superiority over the USSR and preventing the development of the three revolutionary currents of the present day, thereby placing mankind on the brink of nuclear catastrophe. They are thinking of returning to Indochina and are using China and coordinating their actions with it in order to oppose revolution in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. Under these conditions, the Vietnamese people, like the peoples of Indochina, Southeast Asia, and the whole world, must constantly raise their vigilance with regard to the intrigues of the hegemonists and the bellicose forces of imperialism.

At the present revolutionary stage, the Vietnamese people are implementing two strategic tasks: They are successfully building socialism and reliably defending their socialist fatherland. The Fifth CPV Congress defined a general course aimed at building a socialist economy and national defense and educating the Armed Forces in the spirit of readiness to come to the motherland's defense. Acting in this strategic direction, our people are mobilizing their own forces while simultaneously receiving an enormous amount of effective aid from the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

The Vietnamese People's Army [VPA] is a reliable instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat wielded by the party and should base itself on the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, have a clear understanding of the country's real conditions and a heartfelt comprehension of the party's general line, and be ideologically prepared to fulfill the political tasks facing the country and its Armed Forces. The in-depth assimilation of and strict adherence to the party's course is an important basis for strengthening the cohesion and unity of the Army and party and entire people. This should be linked with a study of Marxist-Leninist theory and the consolidation of class positions and views among soldiers and commanders. Considering objective requirements and existing conditions, the CPV Central Committee Politburo has decided to improve the struggle of the party leadership of the VPA and the business of national defense and to exercise one-man leadership in the Army to ensure its combat might in any situation.

Under the new conditions, extreme importance attaches to the primary party organizations, whose creation plays a key role in building firm Army subunits with a high level of combat might capable of victoriously fulfilling any tasks. We also pay great attention to the organizational consolidation of party ranks in the Army, which accords with the main requirements of increasing the might of national defense, building the People's Armed Forces, and ensuring the motherland's defense.

In the past 4 decades under the party's leadership, and with the people's daily concern, the Vietnamese Armed Forces have written many glorious pages in the history of the revolutionary struggle and revolutionary war and have opened a new chapter in national building and the motherland's defense. The main thing in these achievements and gains has always been that the Vietnamese People's Armed Forces were created, educated, and tempered by the CPV and President Ho Chi Minh. The determining factor in their might has been and is the party's unremitting daily leadership. The strengthening of this leadership is the most important and objective demand of the Vietnamese revolution and the tasks stemming from it at the present stage.

In connection with the VPA's 40th anniversary -- a glorious holiday for the entire Vietnamese people -- the Vietnamese Armed Forces personnel send warm greetings and express feelings of combat solidarity, fraternal friendship, and sincere thanks to the CPSU, the USSR Government, the Soviet people, and the Soviet Army and Navy for their tremendous assistance to the Vietnamese revolution and our country's People's Armed Forces. May the indestructible friendship between the peoples and Armed Forces of Vietnam and the Soviet Union strengthen!

CAMBODIAN NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED

USSR Sends Greetings

PM080951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP) Central Committee, PRK Council of Ministers and PRK State Council.

On the PRK's national holiday, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers send ardent greetings and hearty congratulations to you and to the fraternal Cambodian people.

As a result of the victory of the revolutionary patriotic forces who overthrew the criminal Pol Pot regime 6 years ago, a new stage in Cambodian history began: the stage of national rebirth and profound socioeconomic transformations in the country.

The considerable successes achieved by Cambodian working people over the years confirm the correctness of their historic choice. The nationwide support for the course toward building the foundations of socialism in the country is the guarantee of substantial new victories for the Cambodian people in the revolutionary reorganization of society in line with the decisions of the Fourth KPRP Congress.

Despite outside forces' constant intrigues, the international prestige of People's Kampuchea is steadily growing. The constructive initiatives adopted by the PRK in conjunction with the SRV and Lao People's Democratic Republic, aimed at organizing political dialogue among the states of Southeast Asia and at turning the region into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation, are gaining increasing recognition.

We note with satisfaction that relations between the Soviet Union and Cambodia are widening with each passing year and strengthening based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Soviet Union will continue to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the PRK and will always support the fraternal Cambodian people in their struggle for social progress, in defense of national sovereignty, and for peace and security in Southeast Asia.

We wish you and all Cambodian working people further successes in building a new and thriving Cambodia marching along the path to socialism.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers.

PRK Envoy Gives Address

LD071851 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 7 Jan 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video talk by Hor Nam Hong, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, on the Cambodian national holiday, in Cambodian with superimposed Russian translation -- live or recorded]

[Text] Dear Soviet friends: Six years have passed since the day when our people and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces put an end to the domination of the genocidal regime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan. The people of Cambodia were faced with restoring their completely ruined country, starting from literally nothing, having no funds and overcoming immense difficulties. At the same time the Cambodian people have had to fight to protect their right to life and their revolution against various provocations, threats, and intrigues. It is well known to all that U.S. imperialism, the ruling circles of Beijing, and certain reactionary forces of the ASEAN countries, in particular Thailand, are using the remnants of the criminal gangs of Pol Pot and other Cambodian reactionaries operating from Thai territory in order to destabilize our republic and to hinder Cambodia's recovery and national renaissance. However, under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party our people have managed to achieve considerable successes in all spheres of the economy, owing to their persistence and selflessness, and also to the multifaceted and disinterested aid from the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos, other fraternal socialist countries, and the aid from international organizations.

In the international arena more and more countries and people are supporting the just cause of the Cambodian people and recognize that the Republic's development is irreversible. Last year, following the visit by our minister of foreign affairs, five African countries decided to establish diplomatic relations with the PRK at ambassadorial level. This once again shows that the PRK's prestige is growing constantly in the international arena.

Dear Soviet friends, our people will never forget the services of the Vietnamese volunteers who saved their lives. They will do all they can to preserve and protect fraternity and traditional combat solidarity with the Vietnamese people. Our people are glad for and proud of the constant development and deepening of fraternal relations of friendship and fruitful multilateral cooperation between the PRK and the Soviet Union. The signing of an agreement on forming an intergovernmental Soviet-Cambodian commission on trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation in July 1984 during a visit to Moscow by a high-level delegation from our republic was a vivid confirmation of this. We are grateful to the thousands of Soviet specialists who are presently working at all the construction sites in Cambodia, which is being reborn and has chosen the socialist path of development.

Thank you for your attention.

Moscow Meeting Held

OW080411 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0050 GMT 8 Jan 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A solemn meeting has been held in Moscow devoted to the 6th anniversary of the establishment of the PRK, the national holiday of Cambodia. Comrade Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, took part in the meeting.

The speakers noted that the overthrow of the criminal Pol Pot regime was a historic victory of the Cambodian people that laid the foundation for the country's national revival. Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos were making constructive contribution to normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia and were acting in the interests of turning this region into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation.

It was stressed that the Soviet Union's assistance to Cambodia in the restoration and development of its economy was of extremely important significance and that the bonds of friendship and close cooperation between the two countries were strengthening.

The meeting was attended by Ouch Borith, charge d'affaires ad interim of Cambodia to the USSR.

Kharkov Comments

LD062227 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1308 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jan (TASS) -- TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The 6th anniversary of the liberation of Cambodia from the bloody Pol Pot regime, which falls on 7 January, is also marked as the day of international solidarity with its people. Six years ago Cambodia, having lived through a nightmare genocide, embarked on the path of national rebirth. Its successes on that path are a convincing testimony to the irreversibility of the changes that have taken place in the country, the strength and authority of people's power, and the bright perspectives opening out before the Republic. All true friends of the PRK in various countries of the world share feelings of happiness and pride over these achievements with the Cambodian people.

International solidarity, which has shown itself in the most diverse forms, has been one of the factors that has promoted the Cambodian people's success in rebuffing American aggression. It showed itself with new force when the people of Cambodia, who for the first time in history became true masters of the country, began restoring the country's economy, which has been razed by the Pol Potites. From its first steps in the incredibly difficult task of renewal, it felt deep sympathy and friendly support, primarily from socialist states whose internationalistic assistance helps People's Kampuchea to heal the wounds of the past quickly; to solve important tasks for further economic, social, and cultural development; and to ensure the country's national independence and sovereignty. Relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation are becoming increasingly closer and are constantly being enriched with new forms.

Certain humanitarian aid was offered to the people of Cambodia through a number of international organizations, which produced certain benefits in the struggle against hunger, the terrible legacy of the regime of genocide.

However, the enemies of People's Kampuchea even at that time wanted to direct this aid toward feeding the Pol Pot butchers who had taken refuge on Thai territory.

Is it not because the creative labor of the Cambodian people, the effective support and aid from the USSR and other socialist countries, and the solidarity of all peace-loving forces are thwarting the designs of those who would like to restore the bloody anti-people regime of the Pol Potites that the enemies of the PRK are full of so much malice at the moment? Now, when the Thai-Cambodian border has in essence, become the front line in the undeclared war against the PRK, all who are in solidarity with the people of Cambodia are raising their voices in defense of their just cause and sovereignty.

The peace-loving principles that lie at the very basis of the PRK's foreign political course and the initiatives put forward by it, together with the SRV and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, for arranging a political dialogue between the states of Southeast Asia and for turning it into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation are strengthening the international positions of the Republic and attracting new friends from all continents.

AFANASYEV-LED CPSU DELEGATION VISITS LAOS

PM071320 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by Yu.S. Afanasyev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department, visited the Lao People's Democratic Republic from 18 through 26 December in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP]. It went there to exchange experience in questions of party leadership in the cultural sphere.

The delegation was received by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers.

PRAVDA DETAILS SOVIET-ROMANIAN TRADE ACCORD

PM081550 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] A protocol on trade in 1985 was signed in Moscow on 5 January following successful trade talks between Soviet and Romanian Government delegations.

In their preparation of the protocol the sides were guided by accords reached at the meetings between the two countries' leaders in June 1984 and also by the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit.

The protocol is based on the sides' mutual commitments arising out of the long-term trade agreement between the USSR and Romania for 1981-1985 and other economic agreements for 1985 and on the provisions of the comprehensive program for the further deepening and development of the CEMA countries' socialist economic integration and the long-term program for the development of production specialization and coproduction between the USSR and Romania until 1990.

Trade turnover as envisaged by the protocol will amount to more than R4 billion, exceeding the volume of two-way deliveries of goods in 1984 by 17 percent. The USSR will remain Romania's chief trade partner.

In the current year the USSR will continue to supply Romania with fuel and raw materials, coking and power-station coal, furnace burden materials, raw iron ore, rolled ferrous and nonferrous metals, cotton and chemical, and other gooods. A special place among the Soviet raw material goods belongs to those which the Romanian national economy will receive from facilities constructed in the USSR with Romanian participation within the framework of CEMA integration agreements: They are electricity, natural gas, ferroalloys, pulp, and asbestos. Supplies of Soviet oil to Romania will continue in return for Romanian goods required by the USSR national economy.

In line with tradition, the USSR will supply Romania with such types of machinery and equipment as metal-cutting machine tools, power and mining equipment, ships and ship equipment, aircraft equipment, and others.

Machinery and equipment constitute a large proportion of Soviet imports from Romania, the chief items being electric motors, oil-field equipment, railroad rolling stock, ships, agricultural machinery, and freightcars for carrying grain.

Consumer goods well known to Soviet people will form a substantial part of Romanian exports to the USSR.

The two-way deliveries of goods outlined by the protocol will aid the successful development of the two countries' national economies, the improvement of production efficiency, and the fuller satisfaction of consumer requirements in the Soviet Union and Romania. The fulfillment of the commitments envisaged by the protocol on trade between the USSR and Romania in 1985 will be another step on the path of further widening Soviet-Romanian economic cooperation and a good basis for the next 5-year plan.

The talks were constructive and were held in a spirit of comradely mutual understanding.

The protocol was signed by Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev for the USSR Government and by V. Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation for the Romanian Government.

Romanian Ambassador to the USSR T. Dudas was present at the signing.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK CITED ON TIES WITH USSR

LD081425 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Prague January 8 TASS -- Unbreakable friendship and close cooperation with the Soviet Union is the reliable guarantee of peaceful life of the Czechoslovak people, a clearcut guideline of the foreign policy course of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, said Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Bohuslav Chnoupek in an interview to the Czechoslovak weekly TRIBUNA.

This is of a particularly great significance in the present-day situation which sharply heightened through the fault of international imperialism [as received]. Deployment of new American first-strike missiles on the territory of some West European countries led to further deterioration of the situation in the European Continent and the whole world. The political climate was also negatively influenced by stepped up activities of revanchist forces in the FRG which demand revision of the post-war frontiers in Europe. One hears frequently such pronouncements also from officials in Bonn. But the post-war realities in Europe are immutable.

The Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, said the minister, are steadily strengthening their unity in reply to designs of world reaction. They will never allow to break the existing military-strategic equilibrium. Confrontation and the policy from the position of strength is not our way. It is necessary to search for solution of disputable questions at a table of negotiations, in the course of an honest dialogue. The Soviet Union brought to the Geneva negotiations a clear-cut programme of measures to prevent the threat of a nuclear war.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries put forward a whole number of constructive proposals aimed at improvement of the international situation and restoration of confidence between states. The Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member states is a very important step towards prevention of the threat of a nuclear war. Peaceful initiatives of socialist countries, prompted by responsibility for the destinies of the world, meet an ever broader response in the whole world, stressed Bohuslav Chnoupek.

BULGARIAN MINISTER GIVES FOREIGN POLICY REVIEW

PM081539 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Bulgaria: Interview With P. Mladenov"]

[Text] Sofia, 7 Jan -- In conjunction with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states, Bulgaria will make an active contribution in 1985 to the cause of preserving peace and easing international tension, P. Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian foreign minister, has stated in an interview in RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

Speaking about the Republic's foreign policy activity in the past year, he emphasized the special importance of the meeting in May 1984 between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council.

P. Mladenov noted the significance of the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva. If the United States displays a sense of responsibility and political realism, he said, the chances of strengthening peace will increase. As for the socialist community countries, they are fully determined to continue their active peace-loving policy. Fresh evidence of this will be provided by the conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee which will be held soon in Sofia.

After noting the historic significance of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism, P. Mladenov firmly condemned the attempts by revanchist forces in the West to cast doubt on the postwar structure in Europe.

HONECKER CITES SOCIALIST PEACE INITIATIVES

LD081105 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin January 8 TASS -- The chief task of our time is to do everything possible to preserve peace, avert the nuclear war menace and facilitate in all ways the solution of international problems on which the existence of mankind depends, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, has told a meeting in Berlin with heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the German Democratic Republic.

Socialist states, he stressed, are prepared for most radical steps on restricting and eliminating all types of armaments, which is attested by their peace initiatives. They favour the prevention of the spread of an arms race into new spheres, first of all outer space, reduction of the existing arsenals and maintenance of military equilibrium at the lowest possible level.

This year, Erich Honecker said, we will observe the 40th anniversary of victory and the liberation of the German people from fascism. People in the GDR will never forget the sacrifices made for the sake of this victory. The USSR bore the brunt of the most terrible wars in history, having lost twenty million of its citizens. Faithful to the aspirations of all those who perished fighting fascism, working people in the GDR are fully resolved to do everything possible so that war never originate from German soil. Decisions of the Yalta and the Potsdam conferences, the Final Act of the Helsinki conference and the system of European treaties created a firm foundation for the European structure that is to be consolidated.

The GDR is following the same course as the USSR and other socialist countries, actively participating together in the campaign for peace and extensive international cooperation. Belonging to the socialist community will remain an earnest of successful implementation of the large-scale tasks facing the community, Erich Honecker stressed.

OUTLOOK FOR ECONOMIC TIES WITH UK VIEWED

PM081629 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 2, Jan 85 (Signed to Press 3 Jan) p 22

[Observer B. Rachkov article: "USSR-Britain: For Constructive Collaboration"]

[Text] In recent weeks, the British press has deveoted considerable attention to certain positive developments in business ties between the USSR and Britain. It is noted that foreign trade and other forms of international cooperation have always held an important place within the general context of Soviet-British relations.

And indeed, business ties between the two countries have been developing for more than 60 years. These years have been marked not only by slumps, which have not benefited either side, but also by periods of mutually advantageous cooperation. Thus, this cooperation received a powerful impetus in the seventies from the relaxation of international tension, which helped to widen and deepen economic ties between states with different social systems. In 1979, Soviet-British trade turnover reached R1,904 million as against R959 million in 1975. The total number of British firms involved in trade with the USSR exceeded 1,500.

However, at the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties, the development of Soviet-British business relations markedly slowed down. In 1980-1981, foreign trade between the USSR and Britain fell by nearly 20 percent compared with 1979.

At the same time difficulties in mutual business relations began to particularly clearly emerge, and the Soviet side was constantly drawing attention to the need to eliminate them. They included, for instance, quantitative restrictions on the import of various Soviet goods to Britain, terms for financing British exports to the USSR deteriorated, and various kinds of artificial restrictions in foreign economic ties ran counter to the long-term interests of cooperation.

The greatest damage was done to Soviet-British cooperation by the policy practiced by certain U.S. circles of embargoes and sanctions against the development of foreign economic ties with the socialist countries.

However, life showed that this policy is not only directed against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, but is also aimed at weakening the United States' competitors, including West European firms. It is no accident that over the last 18 months many of them, including some in Britain, have started stepping up their efforts to develop business ties with the Soviet side again. In 1983, Soviet-British trade turnover increased from R1,504 million in 1981 to R1,817 million. In the first 9 months of 1984 alone, it reached R1,561 million.

At the end of last year there was an official visit to Britain by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission. The meetings and talks held during the visit showed that both sides have the potential to more widely develop all forms of interstate relations, including business relations, on the basis defined by the Helsinki Final Act.

This was also discussed in detail at M.S. Gorbachev's meeting with representatives of the London Chamber of Trade and Industry, the British-Soviet Chamber of Trade, and the Confederation of British Industry. More than 200 businessmen from industrial firms and trade and financial institutions took part in the meeting.

Characterizing the tasks of social and economic building in the USSR in the immediate future, M.S. Gorbachev said that British firms are being offered the opportunity to take part in the creation and modernization of enterprises in the automotive, chemical, petroleum, gas, food, and light industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, and machine building, as well as in projects envisaged by the USSR food program for the period through 1990. The opinion was also expressed that in the near future the volume of trade turnover between the two countries could be increased by 40-50 percent.

Great opportunities are opening up in this connection not only for big firms, but also for medium-sized and small British firms.

Of course, the success of British firms in the Soviet market will depend on their competitiveness and the timeliness of their development, as well as on the financial terms.

Commenting on the Soviet delegation's contacts with business circles in Britain, the influential London newspaper THE TIMES writes: "Soviet-British trade could develop at a rate so rapid in the future that it cannot be compared with any earlier period."

The newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES, the British businessmen's organ, speaking of the "new interest" of the country's business circles in cooperation with the Soviet Union, writes:

"Applause greeted M.S. Gorbachev's words that the USSR gives due credit for the efforts of those British firms which, despite certain pressure, are guided by common sense, commercial interests, and British trading traditions and continue to honestly and conscientiously fulfill their commitments in trade with the Soviet Union."

Of course, not everyone in Britain or elsewhere would want an active revival and development of the good traditions of Soviet-British cooperation. However, many British information organs draw particular attention to the greater political role of business ties, which could strengthen and extend the material base for detente.

In his address to the British reader in his book published recently in Britain, the Soviet head of state, K.U. Chernenko, stated: "The British, like all the world's people, may be sure that the USSR will honestly and constructively collaborate with all states that are prepared through practical actions to help lessen international tension and create an atmosphere of confidence in the world."

TRIDENT 'INSURANCE' COST TOO HIGH FOR BRITONS

LD090330 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Nikolay Gorshkov commentary]

[Text] Britain's Liberal Party has begun a campaign against buying the Trident nuclear missile system from the United States. Now comments by Nikolay Gorshkov:

The statement published at the beginning of the campaign by one of the country's leading political parties is further confirmation that the mass movement of Britishers is correct in opposing Tridents as a system not serving the interests of national security. Apparently this issue is of increasing concern to the British people, as the cost of the Tridents steadily rises at a catastrophically rapid rate. In the 4 years that have passed since it was announced that the Trident missile system would be purchased from the United States, the official price has doubled from 4.5 to 9 billion pounds.

But many leading economists are questioning these official prices because of the unproportional rise in the value of the American dollar. Since Washington officially refused British industry the opportunity to take part in the project, the lion's share of the orders has shifted to the United States and is to be paid for in dollars. Now, because of the high exchange rate of the American dollar, the price is from 11 to 13 billion pounds.

It is because of these financial calculations that the FINANCIAL TIMES has justifiably pointed out that the Tridents, purported to be the independent British means of containment already in the purchase stage, are dependent on American spending and on American currency policies.

In talking about the political and military aspects of the deal, it is relevant to recall the words of President de Gaulle who, at the beginning of the sixties, warned Britain against linking its nuclear weapons with the United States since it will make the country dependent on Washington in terms of deciding on the use of weapons. In the case of the Tridents, Britain didn't even have the opportunity to choose the weapons system that would best suit its needs and financial situation.

Nevertheless, preparations for Britain's nuclear rearmament are going ahead. Otherwise the United States would threaten not to protect Europe from the mythical enemy. Washington's line is that the Trident deal is Britain's necessary contribution to guaranteeing European security. Leaving aside the question of what's threatening Europe, one can't help but agree with the FINANCIAL TIMES that the sharp increase in this insurance payment, at a time when political leaders and specialists are inclined to reduce depencence on nuclear weapons, is imprudent to say the very least.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: WEST EUROPE FAVORS DETENTE

PM081449 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Jan 85 First Edition p 3

[Mikhail Chernousov's "Publicist's Deliberations": "European Silhouettes"]

[Excerpt] It was with U.S. help that West European capital expelled Communists from governments during the postwar years, and it was with U.S. help that pressure was exerted on all progressive and all antiwar movements in West Europe.

This is how it was during the postwar years, and this is how things are now. Furthermore, then -- just as now -- U.S. imperialism was concerned least of all with the fate of Europeans. As far as America is concerned, Europe has been and remains the main battlefield, a theater of military operations, a location for "limited nuclear war," and a geographical term where, with the help of capitalist countries -- class solidarity! -- it is possible to gain military superiority over socialism.

There was slow progress as regards superiority. The U.S. spurt -- the monopoly of atomic weapons -- was short-lived and did not produce absolute superiority. Subsequent attempts to disrupt parity failed. The military-strategic equilibrium that was established in Europe and in the world as a whole by the seventies should have -- or so one would have thought -- sobered up the American-West European alliance. The Soviet Union firmly declared that it would not allow the parity between NATO and the Warsaw Pact to be broken. Nevertheless, the United States is, time and again, calculating on gaining military superiority.

But this superiority will never materialize. The USSR and the other socialist countries possess adequate influence and potential to ensure that the postwar system in Europe and the military-strategic parity remain immutable.

The postwar treaties and agreements -- the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, the State Treaty on the restoration of an independent and democratic Austria, the FRG's treaties with socialist countries from the early seventies, and finally, the Helsinki Final Act -- all these are documents of historical significance that by no means belong to the archives of history. They are in force. Treaties must be observed -- this is the fundamental basis of international law.

The majority of European countries -- the so-called small and medium countries -- advocate detente and disarmament in Europe. Their stance is weighty and their opinion significant in European politics.

The mass antiwar movement, one may say the new resistance movement in Europe, this time against Washington's and NATO's dangerous course, not only failed to ebb with the deployment of U.S. missiles, as the powers that be in the West expected, but is actually swelling. The NATO bosses failed to break both this movement and the opposition within the bloc itself. Furthermore, Washington itself has recently been forced to somewhat mute its aggressive tone. After all, the Soviet Union has always been calling on the United States to join in the efforts to seek practical solutions to specific problems.

The elimination of the nuclear threat that is hanging over Europe and the entire world is a most immediate task of all-European and all-human importance. This is how it is perceived by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, who are doing everything to help resolve this task. As regards Europe, Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized during his discussion with British Labor Party leader N. Kinnock, the Soviet Union advocates ridding it totally of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons, but naturally on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security for Warsaw Pact and NATO countries. The USSR also welcomes partial measures like, for example, the creation of nuclear-free zones, be it in the north of the continent or in the Balkans.

Despite the difference in social systems, Europeans can live in a good-neighborly fashion in their common house, Europe, and without interference by transatlantic mentors, either. They can engage in constructive talks, like the Soviet leaders' talks with Austria's Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz. They can work on implementing mutually advantageous projects; a fresh example of this is provided by the metallurgical plant in the Belorussian city of Zhlobin, constructed with close cooperation by Soviet organizations and an Austrian state industrial concern, with participation by an Italian firm.

It is this type of talks, contacts, and business ties -- bilateral, multilateral, and all-European -- that provide the wave of political and economic detente that some people wanted to tear to shreds. It was not to be. There does exist a pull toward detente in Europe, because detente means confidence in a peaceful future, it means mutual political and economic advantage. In the same way, the fanning of confrontation with the East is inadvisable for the objective and real interests of West European countries. As K.U. Chernenko emphasized in the address to Austrian readers in connection with the publication of his book in Austria, the experience of the seventies has convincingly shown the European peoples that fruitful cooperation between states with different social systems is not only possible but also necessary.

The fate of Europe lie on the hands not of imperialist grave digger, but of its peoples, who have survived two world wars and do not want a third.

ARKHIPOV HEADS COMMISSION AT HELSINKI TRADE TALKS

LD082303 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Jan 85

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The 30th session of the standing intergovernmental Soviet-Finnish Commission on Economic Cooperation opened in Helsinki today.

The delegations are headed by Comrade Arkhipov, USSR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman and chairman of the Soviet side of the commission and by Sorsa, prime minister of Finland and chairman of the Finnish side of the commission.

MOSCOW CONDEMNS U.S. ARMS PURCHASE FROM SWEDEN

LD082302 Moscow International Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] The United States is drawing neutral Sweden increasingly deeply into military-industrial cooperation with the Pentagon. The Swedish concern Forenade Fabriksverken has received an order from the United States for the delivery of (?AT-4) light bazookas across the Atlantic, and in the summer of this year the first consignment of the arms will be incorporated into the armaments of the U.S. Army, says SVENSKA DAGBLADET. It notes further that the trade deal signed, estimated to be worth hundreds of millions of crowns, is the Swedish military industry's biggest arms deal in the country's entire history.

BELGIUM HANDS MILITARY BASE CONTROL TO U.S.

LD082142 Moscow TASS in English 2122 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Brussels January 8 TASS -- Correspondent Albert Balebanov reporting:

It has been officially announced here that control over a military base of the Belgium Armed Forces at Sugny, Namur Province, not far from the Belgian-French border, has been handed over to the U.S.A.

According to local press reports, the consent to hand over to the Pentagon the base which is the site of annumition depots came personally from Freddy Vreven, the Belgian defense minister.

Although the depots at Sugny are designed for ammunition for conventional weapons, the observers do not rule out the possibility that the U.S.A. may use the base for storing nuclear weapons. It is in Namur Province, at the Belgian air force base in Florennes, that the Pentagon plans to station 48 cruise missiles. [as received] The depots at Sugny, it it noted here, may well become the place for storing nuclear warheads.

COMMENTARY ON FRG RESPONSE TO U.S. ATOMIC MINE SITING

LD090335 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] A West German government spokesman has issued a statement in connection with reports in the national press about the delivery of United States nuclear mines to special United States Army units in West Germany. Commentary is by Vladimir Ostrogorskiy, and this is what he writes:

The most amazing thing about the government statement is that the West German Government doesn't believe it has a right to interfere in the issue of the delivery of one kind of weapons or another to the United States Army units stationed in West Germany. The West German public have every reason to be concerned at the fact that the United States military have virtually turned West German territory into Europe's largest arsenal of almost all kinds of the most deadly and destructive weapons, among them are the so-called battlefield nuclear weapons, medium-range nuclear missiles, chemical weapons, and conventional weapons.

It's clear to any sober-minded person that West Germany has been placed in grave jeopardy and is in fact sitting on a powder keg. The federal government has virtually said that the weapons at the disposal of the United States Army in West Germany is the business of the Americans, as if it's not its consititutional duty to concern itself with the peace and security of the West German population.

The issue at stake is a weapon of mass destruction that can easily get out of control. It's clear to anyone that a nuclear bomb that can be carried in a back pack falls into a category of individual weapons, that is weapons that can be used whenever the person carrying them decides to use them. There's liberal evidence that the Pentagon has been thinking about this, it looks as though placing mines in West Germany has become a fixed idea with American strategists. Some time ago they talked of deploying a nuclear mine belt along the eastern border of West Germany and of laying there pipes with highly explosive liquids with a yield on a par with that of nuclear weapons.

And now [that] nuclear mines weighing less than 30 kg have been delivered to West Germany, these mines can't be controlled. The indications are that the Pentagon may come up with more ideas for blowing West Germany up one day. The official response of the West German Government to the new American venture will most likely encourage it.

USSR, TURKEY HOLD BORDER TALKS 14 DEC-7 JAN

LD090837 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Ankara January 9 TASS -- The joint Soviet-Turkish commission for controlling the delimitation of the Soviet-Turkish state frontier along rivers and brooks held its second session in Ankara from December 14, 1984 to January 7, 1985.

As a result, the sides adopted documents making it possible to start in 1985 joint field work along the river stretches of the boundary with a view to determining the change of their channels as regards the frontier line and working out measures for correcting the flow of rivers and preventing their possible changes in the future.

TURKEY REJECTS FOREIGN BASES, MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD090836 Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Ankara January 9 TASS -- Turkey will not permit the establishment of foreign missile bases and deployment of missiles on its territory. This has been stated by Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu in an interview for the Kuwaiti press.

RECENT SOVIET AID TO TURKEY REVIEWED

GF081735 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Work is continuing to expand the refinery near Izmir, Turkey, with the help of the Soviet Union. Currently, the refinery processes an annual 5 million tons of oil. This is one quarter of all the oil output in Turkey.

When the second stage of the refinery is put into operation in 1986, its capacity will double.

Other extraordinary installations have been built in Turkey with the participation of the Soviet Union. Among them are mining installations and aluminum and chemical factories.

At the time of the visit to Turkey by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium, the two countries signed a long-term agreement for developing economic and (?trade) relations and scientific and technical cooperation.

GREECE'S NEW DEFENSE POLICY APPROVED BY COUNCIL

LD082149 Moscow TASS in English 2126 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Athens January 8 TASS -- Greece's new policy in the defence sphere has been approved by the Supreme Council of National Defence of Greece at a meeting presided over by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

The preservation of Greece's independence and territorial integrity has been proclaimed the main purpose of the new policy.

As it was announced in Athens in December last, the Greek Government has decided to change the country's military doctrine. While in the past the doctrine was based on the assumption that a potential enemy is situated north of the Greek frontiers, now it proceeds from the view that there is no threat from the north, that is from the Warsaw Treaty countries. The local press notes that the proclamation by Greece of the new policy in the defence sphere means an official denial of the existence of the "Soviet military menace."

Greece has already proclaimed more than once its disagreement with the aggressive preparations of the United States and NATO. Last year Greece refused to hold the joint U.S.-Greek exercises code-named "Zeus".

Announcing this refusal a spokesman for the Greek Government said that in future, too, Greece will refrain from holding on its territory military exercises presupposing actions against socialist countries since Greece does not hold that they represent any threat to its security.

U.S., BRITISH PRESENCE ON CYPRUS REJECTED

NC082124 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: In the area of the British military base at Dhekelia in Cyprus, the British troops are continuing their exercises.

As the Cypriot press reports, the British soldiers are practicing the occupation of enemy territory. Our commentator writes:

Early in December 1984, Britain held military exercises on a large scale at another base in Cyprus: Akrotiri.

The island's inhabitants are following this demonstration of their former boss' muscle-flexing with increasingly serious apprehension. This is understandable, as the Cypriots are anxiously awaiting the Kiprianou-Denktas meeting that has been fixed for 17 January. Both the Greek and Turkish Cypriots ardently hope that this meeting will produce a turn for the better in the search for a just settlement to the situation on the island.

London is certainly aware of all of this; yet, it has given the go-ahead on a number of exercises for its troops on the territory of the republic of Cyprus. Why is Britain behaving this way?

Britain is clearly demonstrating its military strength so that the Cypriots will understand that whatever they decide, the British military bases on the island are to remain inviolate. These bases occupy 250 square km of that small island, no more and no less. Cyprus' history has clearly shown how seriously its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity are endangered by these British bases; and the current issue does not involve Britain alone.

The United States is actively using the British military bases in Cyprus with increasing frequency, within the framework of the policy of intervention in other countries' internal affairs being pursued by the Washington administration. U.S. spy planes are taking off from these bases with increasing frequency. With the active participation of the Pentagon, the biggest military base in the Middle East is being constructed at Lefkonikon, intended for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces.

According to reports in the Cyprus press, naval bases are also being constructed, in the area of Xeros and Kyrenia. The escalation of the U.S. and British military activity in Cyprus, our commentator stresses, contradicts UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, in which that august international organization persistently asks for the most rapid possible withdrawal of all foreign troops and the abolition of foreign military bases on the island, and for the termination of all foreign intervention in Cyprus' internal affairs.

The United States and Britain, while trying to stabilize their presence on Cyprus, are simultaneously trying to convince its inhabitants that they are interested in a just solution to the Cyprus issue.

If one listens to the U.S. and British spokesmen, one would think that everything possible is being done in London and Washington to ensure that the Republic of Cyprus may live the fully active life of a sovereign state. What hypocrisy!

If words did not differ so sharply from deeds in Britain and the United States, would they ignore the UN resolutions? There cannot be two opinions about the fact that the gravity of the situation in and around Cyprus demand intensified efforts to guarantee an independent, unified, sovereign, and territorially integral Cypriot state, instead of actions that undermine the unity of the people and their democratic forces.

As for the Soviet Union, our commentator writes, it begins with the premise that, in accordance with the people's wish, Cyprus must remain an independent, sovereign, territorially integral and nonaligned state, free of any military presence.

The Soviet Union thus rejects any efforts to resolve the Cyprus issue secretly and in opposition to the Cypriots' will.

Our commentator concludes:

As is well known, the Soviet Union proposes that a representative, international conference be held on the Cyprus issue, within the framework of the United Nations, to resolve the foreign aspects of the Cyprus issue.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VISIT WITH ITALIAN CP

PM081105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for party exchanges between the CPSU and the Italian Communist Party (PCI), a CPSU delegation headed by M.F. Nenashev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, left Moscow for Rome on 6 January to familiarize itself with the PCI's work in mass organizations.

IRAQI RECEPTION MARKS ARMED FORCES DAY

PM081946 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jan 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Reception Held"]

[Text] On 7 January, Iraqi Ambassador to the Soviet Union S. Al-Faysal and the military attache at the Iraqi Embassy in the USSR, T.F.M. Al-Khaza' organized a reception to mark Iraqi Armed Forces Day.

The reception was attended by Admiral of the Fleet N.I. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the Navy, and generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

USSR-PDRY COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

PM071429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] An intergovernmental agreement on further developing economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] was signed at the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations on 5 January. The agreement provides for assistance to the PDRY in the construction of a number of major projects and in work in the power industry, geology, agriculture, and transport spheres.

The understanding reached will enable the PDPR to carry out more successfully its program of socioeconomic development and of increasing the Yemeni people's well-being.

The agreement was signed by M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and 'Abd al-Qadir Ba Jammal, PDRY industry minister.

FURTHER ISRAELI PROVOCATIONS IN LEBANON REPORTED

LD081603 Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Beirut January 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Zhudro reports: Military delegations from Lebanon and Israel have ended without achieving any results another round of their talks in al-Nakurah. [Sentence as received] The Israeli side in effect avoided discussing the main issueon the agenda of the talks, that of the withdrawal of occupation troops from Lebanese territory. Seeking to complicate the situation at the talks, Israeli command staged provocative naval maneuvers along the coast between al-Nakurah and Zahrani. Israeli war planes made frequent flights over south Lebanon.

The head of the Lebanese delegation demanded that Israel provide a calendar schedule for the complete pullout of its troops from Lebanon. He said that Lebanese authorities will not agree to Tel Aviv's attempts to turn the U.N. interim force into a cover for the presence in Lebanese territory of both Israeli troops themselves and collaborationists cooperating with them. Israel's position, a representative of the Lebanese delegation said in a conversation with journalists, confirmed its intention to prolong the occupation of party of Lebanese territory. Hoping to bring pressure to bear on Lebanon, the Israeli delegation made it clear that it would possibly not take part in the next round of the talks.

Demonstrating callous disregard for Lebanon's sovereignty, Israeli command sent an armour column to the north of the River Awali deep into the Kharrub District. The Israeli foray again provoked internecine clashes between local conflicting groups.

In the past 24 hours Israeli troops carried out wholesale arrests in Sarafand, Tyre and Sayda. Israeli guards ruthlessly suppressed a protest by inmates of the al-Ansar concentration camp against wardens' brutalities and inhuman conditions at the camp. Many prisoners were committed to solitary confinement.

Lebanese resistance fighters conducted another two successful operations against Israeli occupation forces. North of Tyre, an Israeli patrol was ambushed by partisans armed with grenade launchers and submachine-guns. Outside Bint Jubayl, another group of partisans attacked a convoy of Israeli military vehicles. Israelis suffered manpower and materiel losses.

PEREZ DE CUELLAR URGES MIDEAST CONFERENCE

LD082312 Moscow TASS in English 2313 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] New York January 9 TASS -- United Nations secretary-general Perez de Cuellar called for a speedy convocation of an international conference to settle the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian problem central to it. He spoke at a meeting of the Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the first such meeting this year, held at the United Nations headquarters. The persisting danger of an outbreak of new conflict in the region dictates a vital need of achieving all-embracing, just and durable settlement of the problem, said the United Nations secretary-general.

Massamba Sarre of Senegal was re-elected chairman of the Committee. He pointed out that return of the Arab people of Palestine to their homes and creation of their sovereign state could become an important step on the road toward the establishment of peace, stability and security in the entire Middle East.

AIMS OF NEW MAURITANIAN LEADERSHIP CITED

PM071301 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed profile under the "Who's Who" rubric: "Maayouia Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya"]

[Excerpts] Colonel Maayouia Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya, former chief of staff of the Mauritanian Armed Forces, has become chairman of the country's Military Committee for National Salvation, replacing Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, who was ousted by the military leadership.

The Military Committee for National Salvation headed by Maayouia Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya has declared its task to be the elimination of corruption, restoration of respect for existing laws, and ensuring social justice. The new leadership intends to pay considerable attention to developing the economy of this West African state, which has suffered from chronic drought in recent years.

In the foreign policy sphere, the military committee for national salvation has confirmed Mauritania's respect for its international commitments, expressed its backing for the national liberation struggle of the Arab people of Palestine, and roundly condemned Zionism and the shameful system of racial discrimination in South Africa. It has confirmed Mauritania's recognition of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and advocated a resolution of the Western Sahara problem by means of talks.

IRANIAN-IRAQI BATTLE ACCOUNTS REPORTED

1 Jan

PM011413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Iran-Iraq Conflict"]

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Dec -- In just 24 hours aircraft of the Iraqi Air Force carried out 162 sorties, destroying combat hardware and enemy personnel in the Maysan sector, says a communique issued here by the country's main military command. On completion of the operations, all the Iraqi aircraft returned to their bases. In the same sector, it is reported, Iraqi helicopters disabled two Iranian launches and an observation post.

Iraqi artillery fire, the communique notes, has inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in the central sector of the front and in the area east of Basra.

Iranian long-range artillery shelled the suburbs of Basra.

Nicosia, 31 Dec -- The IRNA news agency (Iran) reports that during the last 24 hours artillery and mortar exchanges have continued in various sectors of the Iran-Iraq front; Iraqi forces suffered losses in the regions of Bakhtaran and Ilam.

Some houses were damaged as a result of Iraqi artillery shelling of Abadan.

5 Jan

LD051327 Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Baghdad January 5 TASS -- During the past 24 hours Iraqi planes continued to bomb the Iranian positions in the Maysan sector, destroying the manpower, munitions and communication facilities of the enemy. This is reported by a regular communique of the Supreme Military Command of Iraq. Planes of the Iraqi Air Force returned to their bases after 131 combat missions. Iraqi helicopters destroyed an Iranian motor boat.

It is reported that the Iranian long-range artillery shelled the city of Basra.

Nicosia January 5 TASS -- The IRNA news agency of Iran has reported that in the past 24 hours the intensive exchange of artillery fire was going on at various sections of the Iranian-Iraqi front as a result of which separate weapon emplacements and observation posts of the enemy were destroyed. The Iraqi troops also suffered losses in manpower.

The Iraqi artillery shelled several populated localities and villages in Khuzestan Province.

MENGISTU THANKS CHERNENKO FOR HOSPITALITY

PM041415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "From the Aircraft"]

[Text] Mengistu Haile-Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, has sent a telegram to K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, from on board his aircraft. The telegram says:

"I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to express profound gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality shown to me and the whole delegation during our visit to the USSR."

PRAVDA HITS PRETORIA'S ANTI-MOZAMBIQUE ACTIVITY

PM081349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 84 First Edition p 6

[I. Tarutin commentary: "Beneath the Cover of Peacemaking. South Africa Continues Subversive Activities Against Mozambique"]

[Text] The news arriving from the People's Republic of Mozambique is alarming. The "Mozambique National Resistance" [MNR] counterrevolutionary group has become noticeably more active recently. It provides cover for bandits maintained by the racist Republic of South Africa [RSA].

Not daring to approach close to the cities, the gangs are active basically in the rural areas. The MNR cutthroats spare no one; murder women, old people, and children; and organize reprisals against the civilian population. They set fire to the property of cooperatives, wreck equipment, destroy schools, stores, and hospitals, and blow up power transmission lines. Generally speaking, they are doing everything possible to disorganize things, inflict maximum damage to the country's economy, disrupt its economic life, and thus exacerbate the situation in general.

The bloody brigandage by the MNR has been going on for several years now. Knocked together by neighboring RSA from among the myrmidons of Portuguese colonialists, criminals, and other traitors, the MNR has become one of the basic tools of the war waged by the racists against the young republic. The bandits were trained at secret camps on South African territory, supplied with weapons, ammunition, and provisions, and then sent into Mozambique with a single order: to sow death and destruction. These formations delivered blows from inside in the undeclared war waged by the apartheid regime against Mozambique in the hope of overthrowing the progressive government formed by the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party.

However, the growing international isolation of the RSA and its increasing domestic difficulties forced it to engage in maneuvering. Having realized that it would not manage to overthrow the Mozambique regime, Pretoria started seeking contacts.

As far as Mozambique is concerned, in its desire to stabilize the domestic situation so as to overcome the economic hardships aggravated by unprecedented drought, it embarked in talks with South Africa. As a result of these talks, the RSA pledged to cease all assistance to the MNR, thus accepting its share of responsibility for the bandits' actions.

This became one of the fundamental stipulations of the treaty "on nonaggression and good-neighborliness" between Mozambique and the RSA. It was signed last March at the small border town of Nkomati. In addition to this, the treaty contained provisions on economic cooperation and development of tourism, as well as on curbing the activity of the African National Congress in Mozambique.

Despite the accords that were reached, however, the apartheid regime had no intention of ceasing its subversive operations against Mozambique. Large consignments of weapons and ammunition were shipped to MNR bases on the eve of the signing of the "Nkomati Treaty." Furthermore, according to reports in the Portuguese newspaper DIARIO DE NOTICIAS, 5,000 newly armed and equipped bandist infiltrated the territory of Mozambique 2 days before the conclusion of the agreement.

Multifaceted support for the MNR by the RSA continued even after the treaty was signed. For example, fighters of the Mozambique People's Liberation Forces captured someone called Simiao Fernando in Inhambane Province. He reported that three South African paratroopers landed with a shipment of weapons, ammunition, and provisions at the MNR base in (Kakhuna) last September.

Another former MNR member, Constantino Reis, reported that two South African cutters carrying weapons moored along the Sofala Province coast north of Beira. They were carrying so many weapons that it took several days to unload them.

Referring to informed Portuguese sources, AFP reported that the bandits maintain constant radio communications, just like in the past, with their main camp in Impala, Northern Transvaal. Many Western news organs confirm that this camp is functioning as before. The U.S. newwpaper, THE BOSTON GLOBE wrote in particular: "Counterrevolutionary gangs based on South Africa presently number about 10,000 men."

These are just a few facts about the RSA's violation of its pledges. Pretoria is obviously playing a double game. It has not given up its goal to destabilize and subsequently liquidate the progressive regime in Mozambique. And, to judge by all accounts, it sees the most likely way of achieving this is inducing the Mozambique Government to start a dialogue with the MNR puppets, thus attaining their political legitimacy. This could be clearly discerned during the talks with the Mozambique side that took place in Pretoria in early October.

The Mozambique delegation arrived there to request the RSA to halt the MNR's activities. The South African authorities insisted that these questions be discussed with the bandits themselves. Mozambique refused to embark on direct talks with the puppets and conducted them with RSA representatives.

At first glance it would appear that a preliminary agreement has been reached on ending the armed violence. This, in any case, was what South African Foreign Minister R. Botha declared. Furthermore, Pretoria hastened to proclaim this as a "ceasefire," holding its MNR underlings to be some kind of an independent combatant. Mozambique, on the other hand, made it clear that it is the bandits who must lay down their arms and, should this occur, they would be granted amnesty. Maputo expressed its readiness to discuss such technical problems as the timetable for proclaiming the amnesty, weapons collection points, and so on.

And what was the stance taken by the counterrevolutionary gangleaders? They demanded no more and no less than that they be given several ministerial positions and that Mozambique change its socialist orientation and current economic policy. Mozambique was essentially asked to give up its fundamental revolutionary gains.

It is obvious that this blatantly provocative ultimatum by the bandits was rejected out of hand. "Pretoria would like the Maputo government to include rightwing MNR elements in its membership," REUTER points out, accurately naming the source of these claims. They also have another ardent supporter -- Washington. "We would, of course, welcome the conclusion of an agreement," an official spokesman of the U.S. State Department hastened to comment on the Pretoria talks; the United States is now engaged in unusual diplomatic activity in southern Africa.

The United States is using all means to inflate and advertise South Africa's "love for peace." It is diligently trying to convince the "frontline" states to engage in dialogue with the racist regime. It wants to exploit these states' legitimate desire to live in conditions of peace so as to obtain political concessions from them and force them to give up their support for the region's national liberation movements. The "peace initiatives" by Pretoria and Washington are nothing but camouflage for the conduct of the very same policy whose main goal is to preserve the disgraceful apartheid system in the RSA, retain control over Namibia which is rich in minerals, force the "front-line" states to make political and ideological concessions, and ultimately impose neo-colonialist regimes there.

By imposing imperialist-style "pacification" on the "front-line" states, Washington is attempting, apart from anything else, to accumulate political capital. It is advertising itself as an "honest broker" who, it claims, is sincerely concerned for the African peoples' interests. Nevertheless, these peoples assess the situation in the continent's south according to whether there really is a guarantee for the security of "front-line" states that have fallen victim to the RSA's aggression and subversive activity, by how the process of Namibia's decolonialization is progressing, and finally by what is being done to liquidate the apartheid system.

So what are the facts? Pretoria and the United States are blocking the granting of independence to Nambia on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution No 435. Over the last 3 months the RSA has intensified the wave of repressions against the dark-skinned population who are demanding their rights. Like before, South African troops occupy Angola's southern regions while UNITA's counterrevolutionaries are sowing death on Angola's land. It has already been said that determined attempts to destabilize Mozambique are also continuing.

Mozambique recently celebrated the 20th anniversary of the start of Frelimo's armed operations against the colonialists. Even today, however, the Mozambicans are forced to defend their motherland against domestic and foreign enemies with weapons in hand. They are not alone in this struggle. They have on their side the solidarity and support of the "front-line" states and Africa's peoples, of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, and of the broad international public.

MUGABE CITED ON RSA PLANS FOR NAMIBIA

LD081446 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Harare January 8 TASS -- Zimbabwe turns down proposals of the Republic of South Africa [RSA] on Namibia, which are supported by the United States, said Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe, receiving here the British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe. The prime minister called upon Britain to exert pressure upon the Pretoria regime to impel it to comply with the U.N. plan on Namibia.

The U.N. Security Council's Resolution 435 is the only possible foundation for settlement of the Namibian problem, stressed Foreign Minister of Zimbabwe Witness Mangwende at a meeting with Geoffrey Howe.

Our country, he said, denounces the attempts of the Republic of South Africa, and its allies to delay the granting of independence to Namibia, "to reconsider" the U.N. plan, to split the "Frontline" states. Zimbabwe does not recognize Pretoria's idea, approved by Washington, of a "linkage" between solution of the Nambian question and withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Witness Mangwende criticised the decisions of the United States and Britain on withdrawal from UNESCO. He declared for revision of the so-called "Lancaster Constitution", functioning in Zimbabwe, which was imposed upon London [as received] when the country was passing on to independence. The provision of that basic law, he said, do [as received] not meet the aspirations and interests of the overwhelming majority of Zimbabweans.

UNITA 'TERRORISTS' CONTINUE CRIMES IN ANGOLA

LD081523 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Luanda January 8 TASS -- Correspondent Nikolay Semenov reports:

Crimes committed by gangs of the UNITA terrorist grouping, which operate on instructions from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the South African secret services, substantially complicate the situation in the south of Angola, Major A. da Cruz Neto, commander of the Fourth Military District of the People's Republic of Angola, told a press conference in the city of Huambo. Cowardly avoiding direct clashes with troops of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA), UNITA bandits kill and terrorize civilians and make raids on major economic facilities. Last December, said A. da Cruz Neto, a troop of 600 UNITA bandits attacked the "Cuca" plant in Huambo Province. Impudent bandits killed cold-bloodedly innocent people and destroyed equipment. The FAPLA fighting-men, however, effectively struck back, killing 152 terrorists.

Some 100 pieces of Western-made weapons were seized.

The fighting-men of the people's defense detachments and people's vigilance teams, called upon to provide support to FAPLA units, operate more and more effectively in repelling the bandits' attacks, the commander of the Fourth Military District pointed out. Due to resolute actions of the defenders of the homeland, more than 3,000 bandits were destroyed in the Fourth Military District in 1984.

Pretoria's backing of the UNITA bandits and the continued occupation by the racists of the southern regions of the People's Republic of Angola lay bare the falsity of the propaganda contentions of South Africa and its overseas backers about their striving to resolve the problems of southern Africa by peaceful means, A. da Cruz Neto stressed in conclusion.

KORIONOV SCORES U.S. 'PREPARATIONS' AGAINST NICARAGUA

PM081524 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov "Commentator's Column": "The 'Scorpions' Are Determined"]

[Text] An increasing number of facts attest to the intensification of military preparations against Nicaragua by the Pentagon and its assistant. The Republic's Defense Ministry reports constant patrols off Nicaraguan shores by U.S. Navy ships, from which U.S. combat helicopters carry out provocative flights over Nicaraguan territory. In recent weeks 46 such violations of the country's airspace have been recorded.

There are intensified movements of U.S. troops and combat hardware on the territory of Puerto Rico. The Puerto Rican newspapers are noting that it is not a question of routine maneuvers, as Washington claims, but of preparations for military operations of a "nonlocal" nature.

The scale of "top brass" military activity in Honduras is expanding. The country has in any case been turned into a Pentagon barracks. There are several thousand U.S. soldiers stationed there; the commander of the country's armed forces has frankly stated: "The length of time U.S. Army units stay on Honduran territory depends wholly on President Reagan's will."

The CIA is hurriedly regrouping the detachments of Somozist bandits it transferred to Nicaraguan territory, replenishing them with mercenaries from Panama, Puerto Rico, and the United States itself. This is no routine operation. The fact is that the administration needs at all costs to present Congress with "confirmation" that a "civil war" is under way in Nicaragua and the "freedom-fighters", as the CIA hirelings are termed in Washington, need U.S. financing.

As is well known, there are no grounds for accusing Congress of stinginess in such cases. Nonetheless, fears that the expansion of U.S. aggression in Nicaragua might have unforeseen consequences are forcing the opposition among the legislators to oppose the allocation of still more appropriations to the "contra" gangs. That is why the White House is hurriedly seeking "arguments" to force the newly-elected Congress to vote simultaneously for the expansion of financing for the Somozist gangs and for U.S. military interference as a whole in the Central American region. Thus they want to block ways to reaching a political settlement and ensuring peace in the region, including giving up on the Contadora Group's efforts.

The concluding phase of the forthcoming large-scale U.S.-Honduran military exercises will be code named "Scorpion." Well, the name probably defines in quite an expressive way the nature of the forces that are so zealously kindling the fire of military provocation in the region.

U.S. PRESSING FOR C. AMERICAN PEACE ACT CHANGES

LD081826 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Madrid January 8 TASS -- The foreign ministers of the countries participating in the "Contadora Group", namely Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama, will meet in the Panamanian capital today to consider "recommendations and specifications" concerning the "Peace Act", the news agency EFE reported. The document was earlier worked out by the group with a view to achieving a settlement of the conflict situation in Central America. Its signing would be a step towards normalizing the explosive situation in that region.

So far, only the Government of Nicaragua agreed to sign the "Peace Act" without any reservations. The other countries, including El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and Guatemala, "blocked" the initiative under U.S. pressure by insisting on all manner of "amendments" unacceptable to the Sandinist government.

It is yet unknown what "recommendations and specifications" will be introduced into the 55-page "Peace Act" at the two-day meeting in Panama. But it is hard to expect that there will be essential accord there allowing the adoption of this important document if Washington does not stop exerting on the participants of the meeting pressure prompted by the selfish interests of American imperialism.

The "Contadora Group's" conference is taking place against the background of militarist preparations in the region: EFE reported that joint American-Panamanian military exercises open on Wednesday and another series of American-Honduran military maneuvres a begins next week.

PANAMA MARKS 'DEFENSE OF SOVEREIGNTY' DAY

LD081827 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 8 TASS -- By TASS commentator Stanislav Vargulevich:

The people of Panama mark the day of defense of national sovereignty January 9. It was instituted in commemoration of one of the tragic episodes of the many-year-long struggle of the Panamanians for the elimination of a U.S. colonial enclave -- the so-called Panama Canal Zone.

21 years ago that day Panamanian school and university students made an attempt at carrying through a symbolic action -- hoisting the national flag of the country in the Canal Zone, then considered to be the property of the U.S.A. In response American authorities which regarded such actions as a "threat to the vital interests" of the U.S.A., issued orders to open fire. 22 Panamanians were killed and several hundred wounded.

The tragic actions of January 1964 caused anger and indignation throughout Latin America and gave a fresh impetus to the struggle of the people of Panama against U.S. dominance. The U.S.A. was compelled to take its seat at the negotiating table. As a result, 13 years later, historic treaties were signed which legally recorded Panama's right to the territory, the U.S.A. wrested from it by force at the beginning of this century. The treaties also provided for a stage-by-stage transfer of the canal and its zone to Panama by the year 2000. However, with the help of different reservations and "amendments" Washington managed -- even before the treaties went into effect October 1, 1979 -- to secure for itself numerous benefits and privileges which actually infringe on the sovereignty of Panama. They include a U.S. right to establish military control over the canal after 2000 as well, should its security become "imperiled".

The day of defense of national sovereignty is marked in Panama in a very tense situation. U.S. intervention in Grenada, undeclared war on Nicaragua, threats and blackmail with respect to Cuba -- all this comes as a striking example of Washington's course toward terror in interstate relations. In Panama, where several U.S. military bases are situated, Washington conducts preparations for new militarist actions threatening the security of the region. It should be noted that "Brazier Trail" exercises begin in Panama precisely today, and "Kindle Liberty" exercises are planned for early February.

The remembrance of the victims of January 9, 1964 lives on in the Panamanian people who are determined to carry on with the struggle for the removal of U.S. military bases from the territory of Panama, for freeing the country completely of all the forms of U.S. presence, for genuine economic and political independence.

IZVESTIYA ON U.S. OPPOSITION TO TIES WITH CUBA

PM081159 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Ye. Bay "Letter from Havana" under the "Countries and Continents" rubric: "The 'Northern Neighbor's' Dangerous Ambitions"]

[Text] Only the stone column of the monument to Cuba's "northern neighbor's" formerly renowned strength now remains on the Havana quayside. Formerly it was topped by a bronze bird of impressive dimensions: the eagle depicted on the American coat of arms clasping a sheaf of arrows in its claws.

The bellicose bird's downfall came in April 1961: An enormous crowd of Havanans spontaneously assembled by the monument on the Havana quayside a few days after the invasion by American mercenaries in the Bay of Pigs had misfired. They looped a metal cable around the eagle's neck and dragged it to the ground. The bronze body of the bird has since occupied a place in Havana's History Museum. However, the head, which disappeared during those tumultuous days, subsequently turned up in the former U.S. Embassy. It lay in its basement for 15 years; only with the opening in 1977 of a section to look after U.S. interests in that same building was it brought upstairs and fixed to a wall.

American career diplomat Wayne Smith, who was in charge of the section from 1979 through 1982, writes in an article carried by THE NEW YORK TIMES that he repeatedly tried to "reunite" the eagle's head with the body, a symbolic reference to U.S.-Cuban relations. Whereas under the Carter administration he retained some sort of hope, that disappeared with the accession of Reagan. Smith thus left Havana and remarks, with irony, that "it is now more difficult than ever to come to an agreement on the eagle."

There are quite a lot of people in the United States who, like Smith, would like to see a normalization of relations with Cuba and Reagan's aggressive policy replaced by a more realistic course. Some hopes! The idea of the former American representative in Havana that the United States and Cuba could "resolve many problems by means of compromise, dialogue, and verifiable agreements" is seen by the Reagan administration as unpatriotic and pandering to "international terrorism." Negating the attempts at normalization apparent in the mid-1970's, the White House is now pursuing a policy of applying unremitting pressure on Cuba, pressure which becomes increasingly severe as Washington realizes that all its earlier "sanctions" have failed to yield the desired results.

The United States has been seeking to strangle Cuba by means of economic blockade for more than 20 years now. Despite this attempt, Cuba's economy shows dynamic development. Last year the country recorded a 5-percent increase in GNP.

It is indisputable that Cuba owes its economic achievements primarily to close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and to the advantages of integration and specialization within CEMA.

In recent years Cuba has also been actively developing its trading relations with Japan, Canada, and the West European states. The Latin American countries are increasingly establishing economic ties with Havana.

In this light the new attempts by the Washington administration to "punish Cuba" by, for example, banning the import into the United States of Cuban periodicals (U.S. citizens wishing to obtain them must ask the Federal Foreign Operations Monitoring Bureau for special authorization, after which the FBI automatically "makes a note of them"), come across as pathetic.

More than 300 representatives of American firms, including such major firms as General Electric, Boeing, and McDonnel-Douglas, visited Cuba from 1977 through 1979. There is no question of such visits now. Furthermore the White House has categorically banned American firms from purchasing any Cuban products. The prospect of trade with Cuba has not, however, lost its appeal to American businessmen. "I was really taken aback a few years ago when, on arriving in Cuba, I saw French tractors, Japanese computers, and Italian cars there, while the U.S. automotive industry at the time was having such difficulties!", P. White, one of the chiefs of General Electric, exclaimed. "The embargo on trade with Cuba is in its way a manifestation of irresponsibility by the people who run U.S. foreign policy," is how J. Pillsbury, director of another major American firm, sums it up. "American companies which show an interest in trade with Cuba have to date been obliged to yield to Reagan's pressure. However, as the magazine NATION writes, "businessmen prefer to remain on the doorstep so that they can be first in when the doors open..."

Whereas industrialists either yield to the authorities or else seek illegal ways around the embargo, representatives of public organizations, legal experts, lawyers, and journalists are bolder than ever! Especially when Reagan tries to ban them from visiting the island.

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"We are seeking to protect our rights, which the Reagan administration, one of the most reactionary administrations in the country's entire history, wants to deny us, violating international laws and its own constitution," Arthur (Kinoy), a law professor from New Jersey, told me. This legal expert, well known in the United States, had come to Havana to take part in a law symposium along with 12 colleagues.

"You will be aware of the false propaganda being directed against Cuba in our country," (Debra Evenson), a law lecturer at the Univeristy of Chicago, said. "The only way to counter it is to come to Cuba and see with one's own eyes how the Cuban people live and then report back on it in our country."

Two years ago the White House banned American tourists from visiting the island. (The author has frequently been witness to the comic situations arising when American tourists wanting to sun themselves on the famed sands of the resorts of Varadero or take part in an angling competition have been forced to pose as journalists in order to avoid sanctions by the authorities of their own country). This summer the White House decided to strike at the last redoubt of "recalcitrance": at univeristy lecturers, lawyers, legal experts, and journalists, so the U.S. Supreme Court banned them from going to Cuba, too. At the same time the Treasury Department asked the New York-based Marasul tourist agency for a list of people who had visited the island since 1982 (this list totaled more than 13,000 names).

Cuba could not fail to take note of a whole series of recent articles in the American press reporting that "a number of projects" for direct military action against Cuba have been submitted to the president by his national security advisers. William Perry, a highly placed Pentagon spokesman, has commented on one such scenario with dismaying frankness. In an interview given to PRENSA LATINA he openly stated: Yes, we are preparing an air offensive against Cuba, including a strike against various industrial and military targets. In Washington it is described as "a surgical operation designed to prevent Cuba from giving assistance to Nicaragua in the event of military conflict breaking out in Central America."

The United States does not limit itself merely to the threats and intimidation campaigns that have reached unprecedented scale in recent months. The Pentagon is also speeding up preparation for a "hot" war. As each year passes, its war games off the Cuban coast become increasingly blatant. According to GRANMA, the United States constantly maintains more than 450 fighter-bombers near Cuba's coast. Aerial espionage using SR-71 spy planes has reached an unprecedented level.

America's blatantly militarist policy is aimed at forcing Cuba to break off relations with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries. Absurd hopes! Everything that the Cubans have achieved in the quarter of a century of people's power, they owe to socialism. Cuba is confidently building a new society. In this it has the solidarity of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, which will remain alongside the people of the island of freedom "through thick and thin."

PRAVDA REPORTS CONTENTS OF KOMMUNIST NO 1

PM091043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Journal's New Issue"]

[Text] The first 1985 issue of the CPSU Central Committee theoretical and political journal KOMMUNIST has been published.

It opens with an editorial entitled "Managing Efficiently and Rationally."

It publishes K.U. Chenenko's addresses to Bulgarian, Austrian, and Spanish readers and his replies to the international movement "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" and to FRG trade unionist J. Lehlbach.

It contains an article "On the Historical Destiny of the Working Class" by B. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The section "Our Knowledge, Strength, and Weapon" contains the following articles: an editorial article entitled "The Revolutionary Dialectics of Marxist Realism"; and "Lenin and the First Revolution in Russia" by V. Yegorov.

The following articles are printed under the rubric "Looking Ahead to the 27th Party Congress": "Contract Commitments -- A Law for the Supplier" by A. Lebed, deputy chairman of the USSR Gossnab; and "The Effective Utilization of Material Resources" by V. Yefimov.

The session "For Our Soviet Motherland" contains a selection of interviews entitled "Faith in Victory."

The journal contains other articles, materials from the editorial mailbag, and reviews.

TASS CITES PONOMAREV ARTICLE IN KOMMUNIST

LD081642 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 8 TASS -- The chief result of the historical path traversed by the working class movement it is the accomplishment of socialist revolutions and the transformation of the working class into the guiding force of construction of socialist and communist society, Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee writes in the article entitled "On Historical Destinies of the Working Class". It appeared in this year's first issue of the journal KOMMUNIST.

Since the beginning of the 20th century the numerical strength of the international working class has increased manifold, reaching approximately 660 million people by the beginning of the 1980s. Socialist countries account for almost one-third of the world number of working class members. In the industrially developed capitalist countries it generally makes up a majority of the economically active population. The level of organization of the working class according to occupation has grown substantially. Today there exist strong international trade associations the sphere of whose activities spread to all the continents. More than 350 million people are organized in trade unions around the world today.

The international communist movement -- the most influential political force of the present epoch exists, develops and has a profound effect on the entire social development now. Communist parties are working in 95 countries and the number of communists stands at over 80 million people.

The correctness of Marxism-Leninism, Boris Ponomarev writes, has been indisputably proved by the emergence and consolidation of the world socialist system. If during Lenin's lifetime only about 8 per cent of the world population have cast off the yoke of capital, now already about one-third of the world population lives in socialist countries.

The world working class, the article goes on, interacts with the revolutionary national-liberation movement. Its responsibility for the preservation of peace and prevention of a nuclear catastrophe is particularly great.

The international working class movement has traversed a long path. And answering the question about what the principal lessons of that no easy path are, Boris Ponomarev writes: First and foremost, history has corroborated the correctness of the foresight of Marx who regarded the development of the international working class movement as a natural historical process unfolding in accordance with the laws inherent to it. Another important lesson of the development of the working class movement is the invaluable, fundamental significance of the scientific theory, revolutionary, Marxist-Leninist teaching.

The third lesson which history of the working class movement gives us is the irreplaceable role of the party as a spirited vanguard of the working class. The teaching about the party, the principles of its activities and organization, about its place in the system of organizations of the working class, all working people, and in a socialist state has become one of the corner-stones of the Marxist-Leninist theory, while the founding and strengthening of communist parties -- one of the greatest gains of the working class.

Among the most important lessons of the development of the international communist and working class movement, the author the article writes, is also the need of a correct, scientifically substantiated approach ot determining the dialectics of the national and international in the class struggle, and to principles of proletarian internationalism.

In the contemporary conditions the significance of proletarian internationalism is growing even further. This is linked with mankind's entry into a new phase of internationalization of the entire life of society, primarily economic relations, with aggravation of global problems, that is, above all, with the tasks of preventing a world thermonuclear catastrophe, and lastly, with the need of countering the intensifying international coordination of actions by the class enemy.

OBITUARY OF DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER MAKAROV

PM081632 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 6

[R.V. Makarov obituary]

[Excerpts] Rudolf Vasilyevich Makarov, deputy foreign trade minister and member of the CPSU from 1958, died suddenly on 3 January 1985 in his 54th year.

R.V. Makarov was born into an employee's family in Tula in 1931.

I.V. Arkhipov, S.V. Chervonenko, V.M. Mishim, N.S. Patolichev, B.K. Pugo, G.B. Bobosadykova, V.S. Alkhimov, G.E. Tsukanov, U.G. Usmanov, A.V. Korovitsyn, M.V. Gramov, Yu. L. Brezhnev, G.K. Zhuravlev, N.D. Komarov, I.T. Grishin, L.I. Zorin, V.M. Ivanov, V.L. Malkevich, A.N. Manzhulo, N.G. Osipov, N.N. Smelyakov, V.N. Sushkov, V.Ye. Ivashkov, V.F. Stukalin, V.N. Burmistrov, V.I. Klochek, M.G. Loshakov, V.V. Novakovskiy, Ye. P. Pitovranov, I.I. Rumyantsev, O.V. Yermolov, and A. A. Drozdov.

RSFSR GOSSNAB CHAIRMAN REPLACED ON RETIREMENT

PM081645 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Jan 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Yuriy Ivanovich Lomakin chairman of the RSFSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply. Comrade K.A. Bolovinov has been relieved of his duties as chairman of the RSFSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply in connection with his retirement on pension. The RSFSR Council of Ministers has expressed thanks to Comrade Konstantin Alekseyevich Bolovinov for the many years of fruitful work as chairman of the RSFSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply.

CHERNOVTSY OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY REPLACED

PM091139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under the general heading "Plenums Held"]

[Text] Chernovtsy, 8 Jan -- The results of the October 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and tasks of the obkom organization arising from its decisions and the speeches by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the plenum and at the session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo were discussed at a plenum of the Chernovtsy Obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party. An organizational matter was examined. The plenum released Comrade Dikusarov from his duties as first secretary of the obkom in connection with his transfer to other work.

N.N. Nivalov, who has been working as second secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk Party Obkom, was elected first secretary of the Chernovtsy Party Obkom.

FRAUDULENT DEALINGS IN FARM PRODUCTS EXPOSED

PM081018 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Jan 85 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Internal Affairs Ministry"]

[Text] A group of embezzlers of socialist property operating in the Chechen-Ingush ASSR's Groznenskiy Rayon Procurement Office and Stavropol Kray's Komsomolskiy Sovkhoz has been exposed by internal affairs organs. By selling agricultural products unrecorded by the consumer cooperative's procurement workers, the criminals misappropriated state resources woth more than R300,000.

The culprits have been convicted, and the money has been restored to the state.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON COMMUNISTS' PRODUCTION TASKS

PM081659 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Communists Must Keep in the Forefront"]

[Text] True to Lenin's behests, the CPSU is displaying indefatigable concern for the purity and militancy of its ranks. The bigger and more complex our plans become, the more clearly the Communists' vanguard role is manifested. It is the duty of party members to set the tone for collective work and to set an example in terms of their conscientious attitude toward their jobs and toward their civic duty.

"Above all," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted, "it is a matter of every party member's setting a personal example of conscientious labor, initiative, creativity, and a high degree of organization and discipline. But this in itself is not enough. A most important criterion of the party approach today is not only the way a Communist works and behaves, but how resolutely and vigorously he combats shortcomings and strives for an overall improvement in the state of affairs."

The rules make it incumbent on a Communist to firmly implement the party's decisions, to unhesitatingly reveal and persistently eliminate shortcomings. It ill becomes him to be complacent and to take a passive view of events. His activeness is a moral guide to those around him and contains great organizing and educational force.

It is no secret that Communists sometimes have to face difficult ordeals. V. Lubyanov, a driver from Krasnodar Kray, for example, found himself in a tricky situation, as related by PRAVDA last year. A leading production worker, he refused to tolerate efforts by unscrupulous people to gain the upper hand in the collective, thus provoking fierce hostility among a section of the workforce, including some leaders. But despite this, the Communist did not flinch and refused to come to an "amicable agreement" with the violators of our life's norms. The atmosphere in the collective has now imporoved, the party organization has become more militant, and the truck convoy's production indicators have improved. Experience shows that, when Communists operate in harmony and in concert, success is assured. But if Communists' actions are disorganized and aimless, difficulties and bottlenecks occur in production and educational work.

Our party is heading toward its 27th congress and the country has entered the final year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. It is exceedingly important for party organizations to carefully study all the new and interesting elements that their practice has acquire of late. There are many instructive features in the activity of Communists in Moscow, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Georgia, and Lithuania, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk and Vladimir Oblasts, and Krasnodar Kray, who have adopted a creative and innovative approach to the improvement of leadership of economic, scientific, and cultural development. It is in this kind of atmosphere that plan fulfillment is steady and there are tangible results in production intensification. At the same time, in a number of places, a substantial effort will have to be made to increase party influence on the state of affairs and eliminate inertia, formalism, and bombast.

It is necessary to start the year by ensuring the all-around development of people's labor and social initiative and firm discipline, coordination, and efficiency in the work of every collective. Manifestations of slackness, complacency, and carelessness masked by talk about "catching up later perhaps," must be resolutely eradicated. Special efforts must be made in areas where last year's results failed to guarantee the steady growth of production, where they are lagging behind 5-year plan targets.

One must always remember the party's demand: Those who are still lagging behind must catch up without delay; those who are coping with the plan must catch up with the leading workers; those who are ahead must not slacken their pace!

We have everything we need to work successfully. Today PRAVDA publishes an article "Everyone in His Place." It is written by Hero of Socialist Labor N.V. Pereverzeva, member of the CPSU Central Committee and link leader at the "Put Lenina" Kolkhoz in Peschanokopskiy Rayon, Rostov Oblast. The celebrated grain grower reflects on the judicious use of land and urges all who work in the fields or livestock units and who head links or teams, kolkhozes, or sovkhozes to be able managers and genuine economists and to seek top results in their work.

It is a correct statement of the issue. And it is Communists who should be setting the example here. In all areas they must be in the forefront, prompting participants in the developing precongress socialist competition to work better today than yesterday and better tomorrow than today.

Communist leaders have a great responsibility. How successfully state targets, counterplans, and socialist pledges are fulfilled largely depends on them. While paying tribute to the leaders who are honorably earning the trust placed in them, strict action must be taken against those who violate executive discipline and who lack initiative. An even more determined and unwavering struggle is needed against all abuse of official position and against arrogance and neglect of working people's opinions, needs, and requirements. Publicity, principled criticism and self-criticism, and well-organized party control of the administration's activity have an invaluable part to play here.

The period of preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress must be marked by a considerable intensification of party political work among the masses. Experience teaches that, the better people comprehend the problems of the party as a whole and of the state as a whole and the tasks of the enterprise where they work, the deeper will be their sense of responsibility for their own personal contribution and for an orderly work regime. This will result in better management results overall.

The Soviet people know that the party's supreme goal is concern for the people's welfare and for the triumph of the principles of social justice. Everyone must be made aware of the meaning of the apparently simple formula: In order to live better, you have to work better.

There is much to be done. The forthcoming party congress will unveil new, historic horizons for the country. Let every Communist do all he can to successfully implement our plans and greet the Leninist party's 27th congress with great achievements.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL: MOLDING MARXIST WORLD OUTLOOK

PM081025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Molding a Scientific World Outlook"]

[Text] It is characteristic of our socialist society, which is developing on the firm basis of Marxism-Leninism, that it should pay special attention to the ideals, value judgements, and precepts that determine people's lives and conduct. At the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, the party put forward a detailed scheme of long-term ideological activity.

The plenum directed party organizations' efforts toward firmly raising ideological, educational, and propaganda work to the level of the great and complex creative tasks being resolved by the party and the people today and toward a better consideration of the realities of the present situation and the exacerbating ideological struggle.

The nub of the party's entire ideological work is to educate the very broad working masses in the ideas of scientific communism and to mold in them a firm Marxist-Leninist world outlook. "It is this," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted, "which turns Communists and working people into conscious political fighters capable of independently assessing social phenomena, of seeing the link between present tasks and our ultimate goals, and of supporting a cogent argument against any ideological opponent."

A world outlook is shaped not only by the economic and social environment and the whole educational system; it also depends on a person's own way of life and on his personal participation in building the new society. Modern man does not need blind faith in truisms: he needs a fervent conviction of the rightness of communist ideals. The party sees it as one of its most important tasks to transform knowledge into profound ideological conviction and subsequently into action, in motivating man's labor and political activity. This was expressed with special force at the All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference "The Improvement of Developed Socialism and the Party's Ideological Work in the Light of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum's Decisions."

In the system of party education and mass political and economic training, the party possesses a reliable basis for resolving the tasks of molding a Marxist-Leninist world outlook in working people. Over 65 million Soviet people are now increasing their knowledge in the political and economic educational network and are studying the invaluable ideological legacy of the founders of scientific communism, the documents and materials of party congresses and party Central Committee plenums, and questions of philosophy, political economy, and the history of the CPSU. This promotes the formulation of a clear class approach to the phenomena of social life, a new type of economic thinking, a legal, moral, and aesthetic culture, ideas about the scientific picture of the world, atheist conviction, and the ability to counter religious prejudices with dialectical materialist views.

Party organizations are fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums and are improving ideological and educational work and political and economic training among working people. Forms and methods of study are being enriched and the links between study and life strengthened. The party study system will do its job all the better the more boldly it frees itself of manifestations of formalism, dogmatism, and inertia and the more accurately it takes into account the specific features of each category of Communist. Every method should be used to encourage and develop their efforts to master the treasury of Marxism-Leninism by themselves. The paramount duty of ideological cadres and the entire party aktiv is to understand in depth the political meaning of the party's comprehensively assessed, realistic, and innovative strategy of improving developed socialism and to be able to link it closely with practical propaganda and education work.

The principles and concepts of our world outlook and methodology represent the result, the summary, and the conclusion of the world historic experience of comprehending and transforming the world, the experience of whole eras, and the struggle of social classes. How can the great concepts of science be combined more organically with the individual's experience and everday practical activity? Social scientists are called on to help to answer this and similar questions.

There is also work here for philosophers, economists, sociologists, teachers, and psychologists. Establishing communist conviction and a scientific world outlook in the Soviet people, particularly the younger generation, is a very important social function of the social sciences.

Clearly, fervor, and journalistic appeal (publitsistichnost) are indispensable conditions for the propagation of Marxist-Leninist ideas. Only a truly living word can find a lively response among the working masses and bring them into contact with the ceaseless movement of revolutionary thought in all its abundance. However, books and scientific manuals on the fundamentals of Marxist-Leninist theory designed for a broad readership still do not always meet the well-known Leninist requirement for the propagation of Marxism: the maximum scientific nature combined with the maximum popular appeal. The publication of superficial and, at times, simply meaningless works can only cause concern. There is still an urgent need to prepare books that organically combine an accessible exposition of the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninist with a clear account of the heroic path traveled by our party and people.

The establishment of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook requires the convincing and skillful propagation of our social and economic achievements and of such fundamental socialist values as the collectivist spirit and comradely mutual assistance, genuine people's power and humanism, the fraternal friendship of the peoples, the moral health of society, and each person's confidence in the future. Against the background of a worsening international situation, it is also necessary to give counterpropaganda a more aggressive character.

Marxism-Leninism is the most reliable instrument for understanding and transforming the world in which we live now and in the future. There has been no single significant event in the social practice of the 20th century whose essence cannot be explained in the light of Marxist-Leninist theory. From this inexhaustible source of revolutionary thought and revolutionary action, we derive optimism, inspiration, and creative strength for further achievements.

PRAVDA FOLLOWS UP ON PARTY DISCIPLINE CASES

PM080959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by A. Gudkov, first secretary of Kursk CPSU Obkom, under the rubric "PRAVDA Spoke Out: What Was Done?": "'On Principles and Publicity'"]

[Text] Kursk CPSU Obkom reports that Yu. Zhigulev's article "On Principles and Publicity," published in PRAVDA on 15 October, was discussed at the party obkom bureau and recognized to be timely and correct. It is true that in recent years a number of flagrant violations of party and state discipline, the CPSU rules, and moral and ethical norms of behavior have been committed in the oblast by certain leadership workers, among them A. Rukavitsyn, secretary of the CPSU Obkom, I. Vasilyev and P. Agromakov, first secretaries of party raykoms, and A. Kovynev, deputy chief of the oblispolkom internal affairs administration.

This was possible because of serious omissions in the selection, placing, and education of cadres and the monitoring of their work by the CPSU obkom bureau, secretaries, and sections. There were instances of an unexacting approach in assessing leaders' behavior, when workers who had failed and compromised themselves were transferred from one leadership post to another. The article rightly criticizes the CPSU obkom bureau for the fact that these leaders were punished without the involvement of primary party organizations, and were thereby exempted from criticism and monitoring by Communists.

All this, together with the failure to inform the public in good time, belittled the role and educational significance of party penalties, created an atmosphere of permissiveness and indulgence, and gave rise to various kinds of false interpretations.

The Kursk CPSU Gorkom Bureau acted bureaucratically, unjustifiably dragged out the examination of A. Kovynev's personal case, adopted an unprincipled, liberal decision, and did not inform the Communists in the oblispolkom internal affairs administration of that decision. In a number of places, and especially in the Kursk City and Gorshechenskiy, Fatezhskiy, and Cheremisinovskiy Rayon party organizations, they do not always observe the requirement of the CPSU rules that every Communist, regardless of the post he holds, answer for his own actions and deeds to the party organization and the collective where he works.

The CPSU obkom bureau noted that the party organizational work section and other party obkom sections are not always exacting in their approach in assessing the practical, political, and moral qualities of people who are recommended for responsible posts, sometimes display undue haste, lack of thought, and a "form-filling" approach in promoting leaders, and do only poor work with the cadre reserve, which leads to errors and a high turnover.

The article rightly points to the inadequate role of the newspaper KURSKAYA PRAVDA, the oblast television and radio committee, and the rayon newspapers in informing the oblast's Communists and working people of the measures being adopted to cut short negative phenomena in the actions of individual officials.

The CPSU obkom bureau reprimanded A. Buvalin, first secretary of Kursk CPSU Gorkom, for red tape, bureaucracy, a shallow approach, and lack of principles in examining A. Kovynev's personal case. Note was taken of the fact that the article "On Principles and Publicity" was discussed in the primary party organization at the Kursktara enterprise. The Communists noted the timeliness and great party exactingness of the questions posed in the article, condemned A. Kovynev's action during his period of work as deputy chief of the internal affairs administration, and adopted a decision on the impossibility of continuing to use him as enterprise director and deputy chief of the Kursksnabsbyt Association. A. Kovynev has now been relieved of leadership work.

The CPSU obkom bureau noted that the Communists at the seed sugar beet production association where I. Vasilyev now works held a meeting to discuss the article and unanimously acknowledged it to be correct, expressing the opinion that he deserves dismissal from his work. However, in view of the fact that I. Vasilyev has great economic experience, had not previously infringed party discipline, and was punished for the misdemeanor he committed while first secretary of Gorshechnskiy Raykom, while the association he haads has now markedly improved its production indicators, the Communists considered it possible to petition the higher organs to allow him to remain in that post. The CPSU obkom bureau agreed with this decision by the party meeting.

In view of the fact that A. Rukavitsyn was relieved of his duties as CPSU obkom secretary and given a party penalty, and is now acting conscientiously in his work as a kolkhoz chairman, the CPSU obkom bureau confined itself to the measures adopted earlier against him.

The obkom bureau severely reprimanded Ye. Leonidov, chief of the organizational party work section, for an unexacting approach toward the assessment of practical, political, and moral qualities and undue haste in promoting certain leadership workers, which leads to errors and a high cadre turnover, and cautioned him about his substantial personal responsibility for the work sector in his charge.

The obkom bureau demanded that secretaries and section chiefs of the CPSU obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms strictly observe the Leninist principles of work with cadres and persistently strive to ensure that all sectors of economic and cultural building are headed by politically mature, competent leaders who know their job well, possess lofty moral qualities, and enjoy prestige among the masses. It was decided to practice the open selection of leadership cadres more widely and to study and take into account the opinion of primary party organizations and labor collectives in this respect. Monitoring of the work of leadership cadres must be stepped up and any negligence or irresponsibility nipped in the bud. The practice of moving failed, compromised workers to other posts was condemned.

The obkom bureau instructed the CPSU gorkoms and raykoms to persistently strive to ensure that every worker, regardless of the post he holds, answers for his deeds and actions first and foremost to the primary party organizations and the collective where he works, to increase the Communists' activeness in the struggle against shortcomings, and to ensure in practice the implementation by every party organization of its statutory right to monitor the administration's activity. The bureau demanded that secretaries and sections of the CPSU obkom display constant concern for publicity and inform the Communists and the public in detail on the measures adopted in the struggle against negative phenomena.

The editorial office of the newspaper KURSKAYA PRAVDA, the oblast committee for television and radio broadcasting, and rayon newspapers are instructed to profoundly and systematically publicize the problems of party life and questions of improving the style and methods of party leadership, and to wage an aggressive, uncompromising struggle against any deviations from the norms of party life and communist morality. The prime concern must be to widely inform the oblast' Communists and all working people about the work of the CPSU obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms in this direction.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL DISCUSSES ELECTION CAMPAIGN

PM071644 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The People Nominate Those Worthy of Selection"]

[Excerpts] The soviets of people's deputies, which form the political foundation of our socialist fatherland, have long been a firm part of Soviet people's life, of the life story of each of us. These organs of power originated in the workers' strike struggle and on the barricades of the first Russian Revolution of 1905. Many millions of working people from all nations and ethnic groups in our country have undergone schooling in the soviets on political activity and on administration of the country and the national economy. With good reason V.I. Lenin called the soviets an "assembly of workers' representatives" and the highest form of "people's power."

Lenin's definition very accurately describes our country's organs of people's power. It is enshrined in the USSR Constitution that a deputy "exercises his powers without discontinuing his production or official activity." Our deputies are the best representatives of the workers, peasantry, and intelligentsia who have shown their professional qualities, organizational abilities, and firmness of character in their concrete daily work.

The nomination of candidate deputies is now under way throughout the country.

At the present important stage in the election campaign -- election meetings at labor collectives -- working people of all union republics, autonomous republics, krays, oblasts, and autonomous okrugs unanimously nominated as their first-choice candidates the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other Communist Party and Soviet state leaders. In so doing, they expressed complete confidence in and support for the domestic and foreign policy of our Leninist party, which exists for and serves the people.

The article of our basic law which says that "deputies are the plenipotentiary representatives of the people in the soviets of people's deputies" contains the essence of Soviet socialist democracy, its effectiveness, and its thrust aimed primarily toward the good of man. The Leninist idea of soviet organization has proved dear to the working masses, simple and applicable to the most diverse conditions of life in our multinational country. It was the soviets that opened the way for working people of previously oppressed nations and ethnic groups to their own national state system.

Soviets "from Moscow to the most far-flung regions" now possess a very great wealth of experience in the leadership of state, economic, and sociocultural building. And each deputy, as a master of his trade with a good knowledge of his particular area of work and the problems of his sector, makes a definite contribution to this fund of nationwide experience. Deputies live and work among people and among their work comrades. This enables them to raise before soviets those questions affecting people's vital interests and to check through firsthand knowledge that the laws are being observed and electors' instructions fulfilled.

During the election campaign, deputies will have to report back to the electors in their okrugs on how the latter's instructions have been or are being fulfilled. And local soviets, when summing up their results of their activity, must be guided by the Leninist principles of combining legislation, administration, and monitoring. It is necessary to ensure that deputies' reports are organized in a Leninist and businesslike way, that criticisms are treated attentively, and that everything is done to eliminate the shortcomings which prevent all instructions from being fulfilled. Soviet workers must prepare seriously for the holding of meetings between candidate deputies and electors at which the instructions to the people's elected representatives for the new-convocation soviets will be discussed and adopted.

The election campaign in the country is gathering pace. The nomination of candidate deputies is taking place in an atmosphere of political and labor activeness among Soviet people. A nationwide review of soviets' activity is in progress to enhance their role and prestige among labor collectives and to improve the standard of management of the national economy. From the platforms of well attended election meetings, Soviet people are now expressing their readiness to successfully fulfill their personal 5-year plan targets and to move toward the nationwide celebration of the 40th anniversary of victory and the 27th party congress with new labor successes.

GRISHIN ATTENDS 19 DEC DEPUTY NOMINATION MEETING

PM081950 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 84 pp 1,3

[TASS-MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA report: "The People's High Trust"]

[Excerpts] The preparations in our country for the elections to union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and local soviets are taking place in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm.

The election campaign has entered an important phase: nominations of candidate deputies to republic supreme soviets began 19 December.

The assembly shop at the Moscow "Khromatron" plant of the "MELZ" production association is festively decorated. With heightened enthusiasm, representatives of the enterprise's working people and engineering and technical workers and employees came to the meeting here to nominate their candidate deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug.

V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, attended the meeting.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW PARTY SESSION ON ELECTION

PM081327 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 84 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "In Preparation for the Elections"]

[Excerpt] A conference of CPSU raykom first secretaries and chairmen of rayispolkoms was held yesterday at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom to discuss the question of preparations for the elections to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation and local Soviets, 19th Convocation.

Members and candidate members of Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau, chiefs of party gorkom sections, deputy chairmen and the secretary of Moscow Gorispolkom, and the chiefs and leaders of a number of main administrations, Moscow Gorispolkom administrations, and munipal organizations were invited to the conference.

Reports were delivered by L.I. Matveyev, chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Party Organizational Work Section, and T.P. Arkhipov, chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Propaganda and Agitation Section.

The conference was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES TAJIK JUBILEE CEREMONY

PM081540 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 84 pp 1-2

[Speech by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, at ceremonial sessions of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee and the Tajik Supreme Soviet in Dushanbe 15 December to mark the 60th anniversary of the Tajik SSR and the Tajik Communist Party]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

A great and joyful event is being commemorated today on ancient and at the same time youthful Tajik soil -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Tajik SSR and the Tajik Communist Party.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers have ardently congratulated the Tajik people and their combat vanguard, the republic party organization, on this important event and have highly rated the achievements of the republic's working people during the years of Soviet power in a message of greetings addressed to the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee and the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers. (applause)

On this joyful day, I highly satisfactorily comply with the instructions of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He has asked me to convey to you and, through you, to the Communists and all the working people of the republic, his cordial congratulations and good wishes in connection with the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Tajik SSR and the Tajik Communist Party. (applause)

Together with all Soviet people, the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the Moscow Soviet of People's Deputies, the Communists, and all the working people of our great motherland's capital -- the hero city of Moscow -- send you sincere congratulations on the jubilee and wish you further success. (applause)

Historically, 6 decades is a short period. In practical terms, it is the lifespan of one generation. During this time, Soviet Tajikistan has traveled a path from backwardness and absence of political rights to the heights of economic and social progress, from ignorance and illiteracy to modern achievements of culture and science, from feudalism to developed socialism.

This was a complex revolutionary process that called for all-out effort. It began as a result of the victory of the Great October. It was directed wisely and perspicaciously by the CPSU, which consistently translated the Leninist nationalities policy into reality.

It was precisely the implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy which led to the successful resolution of the nationalities question in our country. The voluntary association of Soviet republics in a single union state increased their creative potential manyfold. Within the framework of the USSR, an equalization of the economic, social, and cultural development levels of the nations and nationalities took place and a new historical community -- the Soviet people -- came into being. Our country's experience has shown the whole world that the nationalities question can be solved consistently and in a truly democratic manner only under socialism.

In the great and mighty union of equal republics, Soviet Tajikistan has received an unprecedented boost and has developed its economic and spiritual potential and on extensive scale.

Tajikistan today is a republic with a modern developed industry, diversified highly-productive agriculture, and advanced science and culture. Its complexion is determined by high-capacity power engineering and the chemcial, machine building, and metallurgical industries, that is, sectors on which technical and social progress primarily depends.

Your beautiful capital Dushanbe, cascades of gigantic hydroelectric power stations on mountain rivers, modern industrial enterprises, and cotton fields are true symbols of Soviet Tajikistan. The output and labor successes of the collectives of the Tajik aluminum plant, the Yavan electrochemical plant, the Dushanbe and Leninbad silk combines, and other leading enterprises are well known throughout the country.

The Tajik construction workers' labor record contains the remarkable page of the construction of Nurek GES, a colorful panorama which is on show at the Exhibition of National Economic Achievements in Moscow. The Tajik SSR's best production associations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes now rightly feature on the All-Union Board of Honor at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements.

Much is being done in the republic to increase the production and procurement of cotton, vegetables, fruit, and livestock products.

Allow me to cordially congratulate you on your great labor victory -- the fulfillment of the plan and socialist pledges for the sales of grain, raw cotton, vegetables, potatoes, and cucurbits to the state and on the high rating given to the successes achieved by the republic's labor collectives in the CPSU Central Committee's congratulations on this victory. (applause)

Ancient Tajik culture has acquired a new socialist content under the Soviet system, becoming truly the property of the popular masses. In the mountainous Tajik land where -- as the founder of modern Tajik literature, Sadriddin Ayni, wrote -- prior to the establishment of Soviet power a literate man was as rare as a tree in a desert, there now is an Academy of Sciences. Like elsewhere in the country, the transition to general secondary education has been completed, and the secondary school reform is under way. The Tajik people have produced a whole pleiad of scientists, writers, poets, artists, sculptors, and composers. They are making a worthy contribution to socialist science, culture, and art in our multinational motherland. (applause)

All these truly historic achievements of the Tajik working people vividly demonstrate the advantages of the socialist system. They were made possible thanks to the selfless labor of the republic's workers, kolkhoz members, and intelligentsia and the international fraternal assistance of the great Russian people and all the peoples of our motherland. (applause)

As the greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers emphasizes, Tajikistan's successes are inseperably bound up with the activities of the republic party organization. Uniting 120,000 of the people's best representatives in its ranks, the Tajik Communist Party acts as the political leader and organizer of the masses and educates the working people in the spirit of loyalty to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, Soviet patriotism, and proletarian internationalism.

The names of Hero of Socialist Labor Mukhabat Sharifov, team leader of a Nurekgesstroy integrated team; Karim Azimov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and knitter at the Ura-Tyube knitwear factory; Hero of Socialist Labor Bozorgul Iliakhmedova, team leader at the Voseyskiy Rayon Lenin kolkhoz; and other production pacesetters and innovators are well known in the republic and indeed throughout the country. The Communist Party is rearing wonderful sons and daughters of the Tajik people. (applause)

Comrades! Now, when our country and all progressive mankind are preparing to mark the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, Muscovites remember with emotion the moving words which Tajikistan addressed to Tajik soldiers during the grim years of the war: "At the center of our mighty motherland we see its throbbing heart -- the majestic Moscow city on whose Kremlin towers the ruby stars shine like beacons of the happiness of all our motherland's peoples. (applause)

Taking up the defense of the socialist motherland, the USSR's peoples, rallied around the Leninist party, demonstrated their indestructible unity and cohesion. Shoulder to shoulder with representatives of all the fraternal republics, 200,000 Tajiks fought on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War. More than 50,000 of them were awarded orders and medals for courage and valor displayed in battle, and 51 Tajik soldiers had the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union bestowed on them. (applause)

The Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian, and others among our peoples remember well the refuge and truly maternal care which thousands of families evacuated from western parts of the country found in Tajik families and the families of other Central Asian Republic inhabitants during the war years.

For many of them, your hospitable land has become home. Today, these people work in the republic at plants, in cotton fields, and in scientific laboratories. By their selfless labor, they add to the glory of Tajikistan, to the glory of our great motherland. (applause)

Comrades! Tajikistan's successes are part and parcel of the achievements of all the Soviet Union's fraternal republics. The working people of our entire country, including Moscow's working people, are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Tajik SSR and the Tajik Communist Party with you.

The traditions of fraternal friendship and mutual assistance between Moscow and Tajikistan, born in the first years of Soviet power and tempered in the fire of the Great Patriotic War, are successfully developing and strengthening in our day, encompassing various sectors of the economy, science, and culture.

People working at your republic's enterprises and construction sites and in agriculture are well acquainted with goods produced by Moscow industry, such as Avtozil trucks, instruments from the Kalibr and Frezer plants, machine tools, electric motors, agricultural machinery, and radio engineering and electronics industry goods. In turn, the collectives of the capital's Trekhgornaya Manufaktura Combine, Izmailovo Spinning and Weaving Factory, and Frunze Cotton Fabric Factory highly value Tajikistan's high-grade cotton varieties. Raw silk from your republic is processed at Moscow's proletarskiy Trud Production Association. Moscow and Tajik SSR scientific research and design and development organizations maintain constant creative contacts.

In the fraternal family of Soviet peoples, the capital of our motherland, Moscow, is developing and growing. Muscovites, like all Soivet people, are inspired by the historic plans of the 26th party congress, the decisions of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the tasks set by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The capital's party organizations and labor collectives regard these tasks as a militant and crucial program of practical actions to improve the society of mature socialism.

The capital's working people are making a worthy contribution to the nationwide creative effort. The plan for the first 3 years and 11 months of the current 5-year plan was fulfilled for all the main indicators. Hundreds of million of rubles worth of above-plan goods were produced. Production of a new types of machines, machine tools, incstruments, means of automation, and computer equipment has been started. The efficiency of social labor has increased and plan indicators for labor productivity growth and reductions in the prime cost of output have been exceeded. USSR food and energy program targets are being consistently implemented.

Widespread socialist competition for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plan and socialist pledges for the current year is under way in the capital's labor collectives. Moscow's Communists and working people are sparing no effort to create a good basis for successful work in the final year of the 5-year plan, fulfill the targets for 1985 and the 5-year plan as a whole, and great the 27th party congress in a worthy fashion. Hundreds of thousands of the capital's working people are taking part in the patriotic shock labor watch devoted to the 115th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

Moscow's Communists and working people are mindful of their great responsibility for ensuring that the capital of the Soviet Union fulfill Lenin's behest to always be abreast of the demands made on it so that every Soviet citizen can be proud of it. After all, Moscow rightly belongs to all Soviet republics and all citizens of our socialist motherland. (applause)

Comrades! Today, when we are marking the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Tajik SSR and the Tajik Communist Party, the Soviet people are able to see for themselves how firm the friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union is and how indestructible are their unity and cohesion with the CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee, and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, General secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, outstanding figure of the party, the state, and modern times. Our people have deep faith in their party and boldly follow it along the path of progress and creation. (applause)

Under the leadership of the party, the Soviet people have achieved tremendous successes in the development of the country's economic, scientific, technical, and spiritual potential. Compared with 1940, the country's gross social product has increased 15-fold and its national income 16-fold. Industry now takes 2 weeks to produce as many goods as it took the whole of 1940 to produce.

The party and the Soviet Government are paying unremitting attention to developing the agro-industrial complex, obtaining higher returns on the capital invested in the complex, and doing everything possible to ensure the increased output of agricultural products. New evidence of this is the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and the long-term program for the development of land reclamation adopted by the plenum. The implementation of this program will make it possible to take a major new step forward in creating highly developed agricultural production and raising the Soviet economy as a whole to a higher level.

As a result of the masses' labor activity, the further strengthening of order and organization, and the purposeful work of party, soviet, and economic organs and public organizations, the country's economy is developing dynamically and successfully on the whole. The rate of economic growth and the improvement of the Soviet people's well-being have increased.

We have now reached a stage which, in a certain sense, will mark a turning point. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko has noted, qualitative changes, the groundwork for which has been laid by our development to date, are now due in the whole of our economy, social life, and culture. These changes are indispensable both in the management of the national economy and in fostering a conscientious, committed, and enterprising attitude toward labor. It is necessary to ensure that the labor and social activity of the masses not merely grows, but literally multiplies.

We are faced with a great deal of work in enhancing production efficiency and switching the national economy to intensive development. The interests of this matter call for all-around increases in labor productivity, a reduction in the prime cost of output, and a stepped-up drive for economy. More vigorous efforts are necessary in introducing leading experience, improving production organization, and enhancing the effectiveness of socialist competition and primarily focusing it on the improvement of qualitative indicators.

As you know, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has examined and approved in the main the draft plan for the country's economic and social development in 1985. During the discussion, it was noted that the last 2 years were marked by positive changes in the work of virtually all sectors of the national economy and that the growth of the population's real incomes had accelerated. This is the main criterion of the correctness of the party's economic policy.

In his vivid and profound speech to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Comrade K.U. Chernenko stated the main principles of the further development of the country's economy and defined the main tasks of party, soviet, and economic organizations in the struggle for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 1984 plan and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

At the USSR Supreme Soviet's 2d session of the 11th convocation the Laws on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the State Budget for 1985 were adopted.

The plan targets are intensive and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has therefore appealed to all the country's working people to actively participate in socialist competition for their implementation. We know that the Tajik working people, like all our country's working people, have received the CPSU Central Committee Politburo appeal and the tasks outlined by Comrade K.U. Chernenko with ardent approval. This a true guarantee that the party's plans will be fulfilled. (applause)

Comrades! All the Soviet people's achievements in building the new society were attained under the Leninist party's leadership. In the conditions of developed socialism, its leading role is constantly increasing.

The masses' great creative activeness in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent Central Committee plenums vividly demonstrates the effectiveness of the party's activity as the leading force of Soviet society, its inseparable unity with the people, and the vitality and effectiveness of the party's policy.

The party is consistently and purposefully improving its intraparty work, developing the working people's creative initiative, and stepping up the labor collectives' participation in the administration of social affairs. A great deal in this respect is also being done in the Tajik party organization.

The CPSU has now entered the stage of direct preparations for its regular 27th congress. In these circumstances, party organizations have increased their exactingness with respect to the style and methods of the activity of every component, and the work and conduct of Communists, their activeness, responsibility, and discipline. Naturally, the working people are linking the prospects of the country's further development with the party and the upcoming 27th congress. It is beyond question that the party, relying on the creativeness and labor initiative of the masses, will vindicate the working people's trust. All party organizations, including the Moscow and Tajik party organizations, are called upon to make their contribution to this great cause. Allow me to express the confidence that this contribution will be sizeable. (applause)

Comrades! Our plans are plans for creation. To implement them we need peace, detente, and the normal development of international relations. The Leninist party and the Soviet state have always been and will continue to be the most consistent champions of peace, security, and cooperation among peoples. "We promise the workers and peasants that we will do everything to secure peace. And we will keep our word," the great Lenin said back in the first years of Soviet power.

The struggle for peace, for creating the most favorable conditions for the implementation of the majestic plans of communist building -- this is the Soviet foreign policy's immutable general line.

At present, owing to the aggressive actions of U.S. imperialism and the aggressive NATO bloc, the international situation has deteriorated. Paying lip service to peace, Washington is escalating the arms race, displaying superpower ambitions, aspiring to a position of strength from which it could dictate its will to peoples, and increasing the danger of an outbreak of nuclear war.

The well known initiatives put forward by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, point to a realistic path toward the resolution of acute international problems.

They aim at an improvement of the international situation, an end to the arms race, and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war.

It is now entirely in the U.S. Administration's hands not to miss the opportunity to adopt a sober approach to the international situation and ensure a turn toward the constructive development of Soviet-American relations in the interests of world peace.

The Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy accords with the aspirations of all peoples. It is a comprehensively considered, principled policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, a policy of peace and honest, equitable cooperation among countries and peoples. We will continue to implement it unswervingly! (applause)

Dear comrades!

Allow me once again to wholeheartedly congratulate the participants in this ceremonial session and all the Tajik working people on the important jubilee of the republic and the Tajik Communist Party and to wish you great new successes in the struggle for the implementation of the CPSU's policy and for greeting the 27th congress of our Communist Party in a worthy fashion! (applause)

Long live the Tajik SSR and the Tajik Communist Party and may they flourish! (applause)

Long live the fraternal and indestructible friendship of all the peoples of our great socialist motherland! (applause)

Glory to the CPSU and its combat headquarters: the Leninist Central Committee! (applause)

Comrades! On the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, allow me to present to the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee and the Republic Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers the message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers.

Allow me to also present you with the greetings message from the Moscow party Gorkom and the Moscow Soviet.

LEADERSHIP GREETS TURKMEN SSR ON ANNIVERSARIES

PM071317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee,

To the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

To the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers,

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers warmly and cordially congratulate the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia, and all working people of Turkmenistan and the republic's party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations on the noteworthy occasions of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Turkmen SSR and the Turkmen Communist Party and the 100th anniversary of the Turkmenistan's voluntary incorporation into Russia.

Incorporation into the Russian state was of great progressive significance for the Turkmen people. It saved them from devastating invasions by foreign conquerors and helped to strengthen and develop their economic and cultural ties with the Russian people. Turkmenistan's working people found in the Russian proletariat their true class ally in the struggle against exploitation, poverty, and lack of rights.

The victory of the Great October Revolution, which laid the foundation for profound and all-embracing changes in the Turkmen people's lives, marked the fundamental turning point in their destiny. Under the Communist Party's leadership and with the fraternal assistance of the Russian people and other peoples of the USSR, Turkmenistan established a socialist state system, abolished national and social opppression forever, and in a short time achieved impressive successes in economic and cultural development.

During 60 years of socialist building, the Turkmen SSR has traveled a great path of struggle and creation within the harmonious family of the Soviet republics. During the grim years of the Great Patriotic War, Turkmenistan's illustrious sons and daughters fought courageously in a single combat formation alongside all the peoples of our motherland against the fascist invaders and brought victory closer by their selfless labor in the rear.

Soviet Turkmenistan's working people have ensured high rates of economic development since the war. The electricity industry, the gas industry, the oil extracting and petroleum-refining industry, the chemical industry, light industry, and other sectors are developing successfully in the republic.

There have been major transformations in agriculture. Water resources facilities are being build on a wide scale. The building of the unique Karakum canal named for V.I. Lenin has enabled the Turkmen people to realize their age-old dream of an abundant water supply. Production of cotton and other arable and livestock output has increased considerably on the basis of land reclamation and the intensification of agricultural production.

The Turkmen working people's living standard is rising constantly. Construction of housing, schools, children's institutions, hospitals, and other socio-consumer projects is increasing. Modern cities and settlements have arisen in the desert, which has been brought to life. Culture, health care, and education have scaled now heights.

Skilled detachments of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry have been formed in the republic and national cadres of specialists, scientists, and creative workers have developed. All the conditions have been created for the working people's harmonious development. Truly equal rights have been ensured for women, who take an active part in managing the affairs of the state and society.

Turkmenistan's achievements are convincing proof of socialism's great creative strength and of the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy, and the republic's successes are indissolubly linked with the activity of the Turkmen Communist Party, the CPSU's combat detachment. It serves as the political leader, organizer, and educator of the working masses and is galvanizing their efforts to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee February, April, and October (1984) Plenums, and the precepts of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers express firm confidence that Turkmenistan's workers, kolkhoz members, and people's intelligentsia, developing the glorious revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the Soviet people, will unite their ranks even more closely around the Communist Party, ensure the successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets, make a weighty contribution by their selfless labor to strengthening the socialist motherland's economic and defense might, and worthily greet the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 27th CPSU Congress.

Long Live the Turkmen SSR!

Long live the Turkmen Communist Party -- the CPSU's combat detachment!

May the USSR -- our motherland -- strengthen and prosper!

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers.

TURKMEN FIRST SECRETARY COMMEMORATES ANNIVERSARIES

LD070943 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 22 December in its Morning Edition carries on page 3 a 2,000-word interview with M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, by own special correspondent V. Kurasov. The interview, entitled "'A Lofty Fate Has Been Bestowed Upon the Fatherland...'", was conducted in Ashkhabad on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Turkmen Republic and its Communist Party.

Gapurov first talks briefly about the republic's climate and the economic contribution it makes. He then picks out as the "central theme" in the republic's history the "indomitable and vital fraternity of peoples and ethnic groups that has developed in our country." He talks about ties between Turkmens and Russians since the earliest times. He gives examples of specific assistance given to the Turkmen SSR in the field of economic and social building by the peoples of other republics and finally turns to the republic's future plans, noting at one point the "acute shortage" of machinery on the Karakum canal project.

AFP REPORTS DEFENSE PLANT ACCIDENT IN SIBERIA

NC081502 Paris AFP in English 1459 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow Jan 8 (AFP) -- Several hundred people were killed about one month ago in an accident in an underground defense industry plant in western Siberia's Kuzbass Basin, reliable sources here reported today. The reasons for the accident, which has never been mentioned in the official Soviet media, were not known.

The source said the factory was deep underground in an abandoned mine near the town of Leninsk-Kuznetski in the Kuzbass Basin, which is a coal-mining region near Tomsk, 3,500 kilometers (2,200 miles) from Moscow.

DEFENSE MINISTRY MOTOR TRANSPORT CHIEF DIES

PM041431 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[V.P. Petrov obituary]

[Excerpts] Major General Vasiliy Petrovich Petrov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Motor Transport Service and a CPSU member from 1942, has died in his 64th year after a serious and protracted illness. V.P. Petrov was born 1 January 1921 in Abramovo village in Kalinin Oblast.

S.K. Kurkotkin, P.I. Sysoyev, I.M. Golushko, N.S. Rozhkov, G.T. Tarasov, V.P. Timonin, I.N. Bazanov, O.S. Belenkiy, A.S. Klemin, M.K, Makartsev, N.F. Vasilyev, Ye.I. Goldberg, A.P. Gashchuk, V.G. Zaytsev, I.D. Isayenko, F.I. Komarov, F.P. Petrov, V.N. Starov, and I.V. Balabay.